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Clearing Bushy Pastures.

Farmers in parts of northern and western New England have been for some years increasingly troubled by the growth in pastures of a bush called shrubby cinquefoil and also known as black brush, Hawley weed, etc. Its habit of growth resembles the common hardhack and is sometimes called by the same name.

The blossom is yellow, about the size and general appearance of buttercups. The style in which this bush spreads over our Northern pastures is shown by the larger illustration taken for the Vermont Experiment Station, showing pasture lands at Dorset, Vt., covered mostly with the cinquefoil. Twenty-five years ago this land was good pasture. In considering methods for killing out this pest, the station botanists say much that applies to other foul pasture growth.

BURNING.

If a fire is started in a thick field of the cinquefoil in early spring, just after the snow goes off, the tops burn readily, and most of them are destroyed. An abundant crop of young sprouts comes up from the base of each stem, however, and since the burned-off stubs are unpleasantly sharp and prick the nose of cattle, the stock avoid these to grow and, hereby, but little is gained. It is said that burning two years in succession improves conditions. This method, however, seems to have found but little favor with farmers in the infested regions. At best it is only temporizing with the evil. Possibly the combination of burning with the use of goats may prove desirable upon further trial.

MOWING.

What has been said of burning will in general apply to mowing. Ordinary farm stock will not crop the second growth close enough to keep it down, so this again only gives the plants a temporary setback. Mowing may be a good practice where the plant is just coming into the pasture. Occasional mowing will not kill the plant, however, as may be seen in numerous wet meadows where the plants are mown annually with the hay.

From the middle of July to the first of September is probably the best time for mowing this as is the case with most shrubby growths. The plants may be cut off with a grub hoe just beneath the surface, thus leaving fewer stubs. A method recommended as accomplishing the same end in a more satisfactory manner is that of knocking the plants out with an axe or grub hoe when the ground is frozen.

PLOWING, GRUBBING AND PULLING.

Plowing with grubbing and pulling out the larger stools is the only method fully endorsed by most practical farmers in the infested regions. The general method is to go into the field with a strong team, heavy plow and two or three men. All except the largest plants can be turned out with the plow. The largest must be grubbed out or pulled with horse and chain. After pulling up the plants that are thoroughly loosened the piece is gone over with a spring tooth harrow to loosen up and drag out the rest. The plants are piled, and in forty-eight hours, if the weather is dry, all except the largest roots will burn. Three men with a strong team will clear up from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre a day. To hire this crew will cost about \$6, making the cost from \$8 to \$24 an acre. This, unfortunately, is more than most of the land is worth after it is cleared. Frequently such work can be done at leisure times with the regular farm help. Under such circumstances the cash outlay is really less than appears in this estimate.

A common practice is to sow buckwheat the first year, potatoes or winter rye the year following, and then to seed down with grass. It is the testimony of those who have so cleared up cinquefoil fields that the land occupied by it is in excellent condition when reclaimed, apparently having been improved rather than exhausted by its occupation.

ANGORA GOATS.

This animal has been widely heralded during recent years as an aid in killing brush in pastures. It has, therefore, seemed worth while to make trial of it in connection with this particular problem. Two young ewe goats were sent in May, 1902, to Mr. F. E. Gilbert, Dorset, for trial. He enclosed them in an area of one hundred square rods in a corner of his pasture which was completely overgrown by this plant. They have been kept there now during two open seasons. A small stream crosses one corner of the area and furnishes the animals with water. They have been given salt occasionally, but, aside from that, have had nothing from outside of the enclosure. Practically all the choice the goats have

had as to food is that between cinquefoil, grass and the hay-scented fern. They have shown a preference for the cinquefoil as between these. In order to keep the grass and ferns and herbaceous weeds cropped back, two sheep were placed in the enclosure during midsummer of each 1902 and 1903. These sheep do not touch the cinquefoil. The outcome to date is promising, but not enough time has elapsed to make it decisive.

The summer of 1902 was a wet one, hence unfavorable for the goats and favorable for the plants. Nevertheless the goats soon stripped most of the foliage from the cinquefoil, and they have continued since to browse the young growth back about as fast as it has appeared. (See smaller illustration.)

When the last observations were made, many of the branches of the cinquefoil were dead, but a majority were continuing to send out struggling young shoots. Most of the stools were sending up some shoots from the base also. Since the goats were cropping these off promptly it seems probable that few plants in this area will survive. Whether the goats fully exterminate the weed or not they certainly will come near to doing so. By keeping the foliage browsed from the bushes the sunlight is admitted so that the value of the grass in the area is already doubled or tripled.

These goats have been enclosed with a forty-two inch woven wire fence set close to the ground, and have never jumped out. They have shown no tendency to disease. They were allowed to run with a buck goat during part of December and January, but did not breed.

Farm Hints for July.

HAYING AND HARVESTING.

Haying, hoeing and harvesting the early sown grain crops will be the principal work during this month. In some parts of the country a portion of the hay crop was secured the last of June, but the entire month will be occupied with this work in New England, according to location, condition of the crop and other circumstances.

As a large crop is expected, many farmers commenced early, so as to secure as much as possible of the crop while in its best condition.

This is the right policy to pursue and will be found by far the most profitable in its results. Besides, many farmers will get a second crop, with favorable conditions, and early cutting of the first is one of these.

OAT HAY.

Many farmers now practice making a part or all of their oat crops into hay. Where there is a large amount of this grain grown, and it is difficult getting rid of so much straw, this is found to be a good practice. When cut at the right time and well cured, oats make a fodder of very good quality. It helps to make a greater variety for feeding purposes, which is an item of value in the dairy.

Most kinds of stock will do well on good oat hay. Where intended for this purpose the oats should be sown a little thicker, thus making a finer quality of the fodder, which will be better than where the straw is tall and coarse. It should be cut when the grains begin to form and while the straw is yet green. With good weather there will be little difficulty in curing, and a good mow of oat hay will be well relished by the stock and prove satisfactory to the owner.

HARVESTING THE GRAIN.

The month of July will hardly have been passed before the early sown grain will be ready for harvest. Particularly is this the case with the barley which grows quickly and matures early. Most farmers cut and put in ock where it will be allowed to remain for several days to come. Where it is desirable to feed the straw of grain, the crop should be harvested quite early, not allowing it to become fully ripe. This can be done while the straw is yet green, not injuring the quality of the grain and considerably enhancing that of the straw. At any time grain should not be allowed to become too ripe before cutting, as there is a liability of loss from shelling. Grains should be well dried before putting in the mow for greater ease in threshing.

THE ROADSIDES.

Where little or no attention is paid to cutting the grass on the roadside there will soon spring up an unsightly growth, not only of grass, but all manner of weeds and bushes, as in some places are seen to be the case. Of course, where roadside fences are dispensed with the land is cultivated up to the roadside.

This is one good argument for doing away with roadside fences, as it has much to do with the better appearance of the country through which they pass. But where the fences remain the sides of the roads should be kept clean by annual mowings. The result is pleasing and satisfactory. In many, and perhaps most cases, there will be grass enough to pay for the trouble of cutting and making into hay. And more than this, the practice may lead to removing unsightly objects from the roadside, and thus add much to the ease of caring for them and their good appearance. Cutting the roadside grass should be attended to before commencing to hay on the farm, and before the weeds have had a chance to grow up to seed.

KEEP THE MOWING FIELDS CLEAN.

When the grass used to be cut out with the scythe bushes were pretty apt to be kept from springing up in any part of the field, but now if particular attention is not paid to this kind of work they will be found in many places. Every year after haying wherever bushes are to be found in any part of the fields, they should be cut and removed. And not only this, but in the headland of cultivated fields where there are

fences, the rank growth of grass, weeds or whatever may start up should be moved and gotten out of the way before the weeds go to seed.

On strong farms these obstructions are not always all removed on seeding to grass, and the mowing machine and horse rake are apt to bring them to the surface. These should be removed before the grass covers them again, so they may not be in the way another year. Sometimes pointed stones are left sticking out of the ground just high enough to be caught by the mower, making hard work. Better get these out before any injury to machinery is done.

KEEPING UP THE FLOW OF MILK.

The cows will soon be shrinking in the yield of milk, if they have not already done so, and it should be the aim of the farmer to keep the flow by extra feed of some kind. The various green fodders are the best, such as clover, oats, etc., in their season, and if there is nothing else, better

manipulation of bees shall be as much improved upon in the next half century as the general knowledge and appliances have for the same length of time in the past, we can but wonder what beekeepers will be doing fifty years hence.

POULTRY IN WARM WEATHER.

The young stock need shade, a cool, airy roosting place and plenty of milk, if possible, in addition to the regular supplies of food and water. The rest of the early broiler stock should be marketed, and more chicks taken out from pure-bred flocks. All kinds of poultry pests are active at this season. Skunks have families to feed, and are likely to make a raid any night. The chickens should be made to roost beyond reach of both skunks and rats. If any dig into the yards set steel traps over the outside entrance. Lice increase very fast now. Nests used by sitting hens are sure to be overrun. Better go over the box thoroughly with a can of kerosene, but gasoline is bet-



GOATS STRIPPING LEAVES FROM BUSHES IN PASTURE AT DORSET, VT.

feed some grain until the corn gets in condition to use. Cows will eat nice clover hay with a good relish, and it answers a very good purpose in an emergency.

The farmer who has a summer silo well filled is independent in this respect, and possesses the cheapest, best and most convenient means for meeting the extra demand for feed in the dairy when the pastures commence to fail. There ought to be more of these on our large dairy farms, as they would be a help that could not fail of being highly appreciated.

BEEES IN JULY.

There is a wonderful variety in the character of the bees in the different colonies even in the same apiary and of the same race. This difference shows itself in many ways, especially in the degree of excitability, in energy and activity, and in disposition to pass beyond the limits of the brood nest into a surplus apartment above. In selecting bees, no point is more important than that those should be chosen that enter willingly upon work in the supers. The Italian race or German race or crosses in which black blood predominates are superior.

If you work for comb honey the problem of keeping down swarming with its consequent increase is a very difficult one. Large hives may do something toward it, but in spite of all you do the bees are likely to swarm. Perhaps the best way to do is to count on having the bees swarm once. Have the swarm on the old stand, setting the old hive a little to one side to make place for it. In five or seven days remove the old hive to a new location, perhaps ten feet or more away, and the result of this removal will be that all the field bees from the old hive, when they return from gathering in the fields, instead of returning to the old hive, will go straight to the spot where it formerly stood, and join the swarm. The swarm thus strengthened will give you the crop of honey, and if the season is very good there may be some yield from the old colony, especially if there is a fall flow.

Bees left to themselves will generally send out one swarm in a season, often sending out a second swarm, sometimes a third. In our own practice we always have supers partly full of empty comb, and this makes the giving of room to the bees much more practicable than when empty sections are given, for there need be no delay in the work, no waiting on the builders, no hanging clusters while the honey is wasting in the fields. The young bees, then, do most of the comb building.

Bees swarm because the circumstances do not suit them, they are ill at ease and lack room. If we do not wish them to swarm, we must give them sufficient room. A loose bottom board enables the beekeeper to raise the hives up whenever needed, and to give as much space for ventilation as may be necessary. Drone rearing is a factor in swarming. In nearly every instance the colonies that swarm are those that have received quite a large number of drones.

A certain percentage of colonies will swarm in spite of anything that may be done. You must bear in mind that it takes but little to induce swarming during a good honey harvest.

Our attention in the future should be given more to the practical management of bees, to reduce the labor and expense to the minimum, and the more the work is simplified the more we shall feel we are advancing. We believe that "mixed farming," so to speak, in the apiary will prevail in the near future. Better results are obtained from working for both comb and extracted honey, and even a queenless nucleus can be made to care for extra queen cells. If the

ter. Chickens intended for market should be finished off for the last two weeks with plenty of milk and soft feed.

HERE AND THERE.

Raise something special for the local or country fair.

A little oatmeal in the water makes a far more strengthening and stimulating drink than sweetened water, lemonade, root beer or other common harvest drinks.

Many of the patent fly-driving preparations are excellent for the purpose used as a spray on the cattle every morning before sending to pasture. Cattle so treated feed better all day and behave better while in the barn.

Don't tether out the calves. Give them the run of a good-sized, shady lot or keep in the barn where they can be cool and free from flies.

It costs no more to hire two men one day than one man two days. Better push the hoeing and not let the weeds and witch grass get ahead.

House flies are really barn flies, and are filthy creatures. Decency requires the use of window screens and traps.

THE ORCHARD.

Cherries of the earlier kinds will be ready for market. The cold spring rains seem to have interfered with the setting of the fruit, and the crop in many sections will be light. The birds may be kept off a few small trees by use of netting, but the best plan is to grow enough Russian mulberries to occupy the birds until the cherries are gathered. The birds are fond of mulberries, which can be grown without trouble, and a large tree will protect quite a grove of cherry trees. July is the time to thin apples and pears. It pays when the fruit is likely to be plenty, with little sale except for the best. But on account of the scarcity of labor at this time, but few farmers attempt such work. Kieffer pears, in particular, show good results from thinning. Otherwise most, a very large proportion, of the Kieffer grade are second. Watch for tent caterpillars and burn or scrape them out as soon as noticed. The grubs set last spring will need some attention. Do not keep both colonies of cleft as a fork or splitting will result. The weakest colony should be cut away, also any branches of the stock likely to shade or interfere.

The cultivated orchard should be sown to clover as a cover crop and green fertilizer to be plowed under next spring. The early apples will be ready the last of the month. They should be marketed in boxes and as promptly as possible. Put the grass in the sod orchard and use it for mulch. Also cut marsh hay for the same purpose.

THE FARM GARDEN.

Most of the farm gardens are late this year, and many who usually have plenty of peas and other early truck in June had none until July. The second crops will therefore also be delayed in planting, and those who commonly follow peas and early potatoes with late sweet corn or winter beans, or cucumber or tomatoes, will run the risk of early frosts. Second crops which are sown for a short season are cabbages, celery, rutabagas and medium turnips. Cabbage should be pushed along by frequent hoeing, and a little nitrate of soda at the first hoeing. Some of the second crops pay well unless made to grow fast. Such crops as celery, cucumbers, pot-grown strawberry plants, etc., will repay some trouble in supplying water in time of drought. If flies attack turnips and cabbages dust with fine ashes and lime. The spotted squash or cucumber beetle can be killed with paris green or arsenate of lead, same as potato beetles. The use of tobacco dust on squash vines will drive off many pests, including most of the moths which lay eggs of the borers.

A Grass Talk with Professor Gowell.

An hour's stroll about the Maine Experiment Farm with Prof. G. M. Gowell is nothing less than a short but very helpful little course in special agriculture.

The farm itself is an object lesson sufficient to arouse the interest of the average farmer. For here we find ninety acres of hayland producing two hundred tons of hay and fifty tons of ensilage, beside various special and experimental crops. Stuff sufficient to support a cow to the acre for the whole farm. A portion of the land produced 4 1/2 tons of hay in a season.

"To produce a good hay crop is really as much of an art as to succeed with any other crop," observed Professor Gowell. "In the first place, we must aim to cover the entire surface of the land. It is density, not the height, that gives weight."

"You refer to thick seeding?"
"Yes, and to securing an even surface. You will notice that when seed is sown directly after the harrow it works into the furrows left by the harrow teeth and comes up somewhat as if sown in drills. The entire surface is not covered. But if we brush over the land after harrowing so thickly and evenly with a seed-sower, and cover with the brush or smoothing harrow, the seed will be left over the whole surface."

"What kind of seed?"
"The heaviest yield was from a mixture of timothy, alsike and redtop, which is a good combination for moist land especially."

"How do you prepare the soil?"
"You can't prepare it too well. The more it is plowed and harrowed the better. There is much truth in the ideas of Clarke, the disk harrow man, although I cannot accept all of his extreme statements and theories. But I believe in thoroughly working the soil. Clay land must not, of course, be worked while it is wet."

"If you had moist, low, grass land, how would you manage it?"
"Land that is too wet for corn or potatoes will produce large crops of grass. The trouble is that it soon runs out. If I wished to keep it steadily in grass, I should plow in August or September, work it as fine as possible, and seed to the timothy, alsike and redtop mixture. Or, if I wished to seed in the spring, I would sow the same mixture, and also with oats and field peas. The peas would be sown first and harrowed in, then the land brushed and the oats and grass mixture sown and brushed in. Either plan secures a continuous crop. Wet land requires frequent reseeding, but we find it pays to reseed any land every four to six years. By heavy topdressing the yield could be kept up to about two tons per acre, but if we expect three or four tons, we must plow and reseed. We commonly plant to corn or potatoes for a year and then reseed with grass, together with oats and peas."

Training a Shepherd Pup.

In the matter of breaking in a pup, every man has his own ideas on the subject. Personally, I prefer to break a pup in with a steady old dog, which cannot be spoiled on a few quiet cattle. The pup will imitate the old dog, except that he will try to do about six times more work than there is any need for. After a few trips he will discover that there is nothing in overdoing things, and the old one can be called behind and the young dog allowed to do all the work.

When the pup can work the drove by himself, leave the old dog at home, and take care to keep the pup constantly at work for twelve months or so, if possible, so that he will not forget his work. Have quiet cattle, as old bulls or steers will kill or maim a careless pup. Do not break him in on horses on any account, as they will nearly always kick out a pup's tusk teeth, which renders him useless for biting; and never allow any one to feed or handle him but yourself.

Never beat a pup severely, no matter what the provocation, as it will oow and spoil him nine times out of ten; and never, under any circumstances, correct him with the whip or you will make him whip-shy, and ruin him for working with a whip. I have broken many old dogs of this habit, but it takes a terrible lot of time and patience. To correct a pup, keep a short piece of green bough, and after cutting him with it a few times make friends with him again before letting him go; or oow a pup to be sulky with him. Do not put a heavy collar or piece of chain around his neck to steady him if he is too eager, as it only hampers him in working, does no good, and makes it easier to steal him.

Train him to avoid strangers by blunting a big needle, and when he runs up to be stroked advance your hand (with the needle in it) and gently prod him on the nose with it. After a few trials he will soon learn to distrust any person's hand approaching him. If he does not take to watching anything, he is told naturally, then make his bed alongside a tub or box of feed and chain him short up to it when stock are knocking about, so that if he lets any animal approach he stands in danger of being trodden on. He then realizes that as he cannot get out of the way he must keep any intruder away in self-defense, and soon acquires the habit of biting anything which comes to interfere with him when on guard.

A good biter should always bite the hind foot, which is resting on the ground, supporting the weight of the animal's body, and should drop flat immediately after biting, so that the hoof goes over him. A little experience will soon teach him to bite each foot alternately if necessary, even when the beast is going at full speed. Some dogs bite from the side instead of the back, but, as a rule, they die early. If wanted, a good dog should bite either foreleg or hind; if sent to turn a single beast, and unable to swing him by the heels, he should turn him

by running up on the opposite side, and jumping and snapping at his neck, well behind the horns.
DROVER.
Middlesex County, Mass.

Hints for Honey Making.

I know by experience that bees will store honey more rapidly and a larger quantity of it, if they are given drawn combs. Comb honey will seldom granulate unless it is improperly cured, or is exposed to moisture or cold after it is taken from the hives. For honey production I doubt whether it would pay to be too careful to have all of your queens purely mated, for a first cross gives nearly, if not quite, as good results in honey as do pure bees of any race.

To introduce a mother bee to a queenless colony proceed as follows: When the queen reaches you, if ordered by mail from a queen breeder, she will be enclosed, with some attendant bees, in a small wooden cage, divided off into two or three compartments, one of which should contain food enough for her and the bees which accompany her for several days. Place the cage containing the new queen on top of the colony to which you want to introduce the queen. Place the wire side down, between two of the frames, so that the bees in the hive will have opportunity to communicate freely with the queen and bees in the cage, and thus enable them to become acquainted with each other. If the frames are covered with boards, it will be better to substitute a heavy cloth for this until the queen is released. Close up the hive and leave it alone, and in a short time the bees will eat their way into the cage and release the queen and the work is done. Queens can be introduced in this way at any season of the year, and there is no danger of loss if these instructions are carried out properly.
Englewood, N. J. F. G. HERMAN.

Among the Farmers.

I do not believe it is possible to keep up the fertility of our farms without feeding our bulky crops and returning a portion of them to the soil in the form of barn dressing.—C. Hayford, Arostook, Me.

Education in the line of being careful in everything is what should be inculcated in the training of boys and girls for the farm.—H. G. McGowan, Geiger's Mills, Pa.

I prefer a horse of medium weight. Some years since I had one of only 900 pounds that did more heavy work than many much larger horses, and was more intelligent.—A. B. Lyman, Hampshire County, Mass.

I had quite a little experience the past year with lise on cabbage. I sprayed with hot water and tobacco juice. Of course, it did a little good, but I finally threw them aside and took an ordinary paint brush and kerosene emulsion and painted them over and saved the cabbage.—W. E. Chatin, Oswego County, N. Y.

Experiment with the different kinds of grain sold for feed and settle on a mixture that will give the least cost. I will use an illustration if you wish, but use common sense in either case and do not stuff one cow while you starve one beside her. Feed and water at the same hour every day and look after the small things. It is these little things that give you a profit or cause you a loss.—E. O. Patch, Concord, Mass.

Old Mowings Light.

We secured the last load of June grass Saturday at five o'clock. The rain came down in torrents. The clouds were heavily charged with electricity, the bolts striking several trees and buildings, accompanied with a strong wind, laying heavy grass flat and badly twisted and doing considerable damage in many places.

Grass are looking well and growing fast. Crops on old land is not turning out quite so heavy as expected, while on new seeded land will be a large crop. The herd's-grass worm is doing much damage. In some fields nearly one-third of the heads are out, which will reduce the crop considerably. Many fields of herd's-grass will be in bloom the coming week. If not cut dry enough a little salt will do no harm in curing.
Middlesex County, Mass. JOHN FISKE.

Very Dry in Maine.

We are experiencing one of the sharpest droughts for years. Grain and hummer that was sowed ten days ago has not sprouted. The grass on many fields is going back. The sooner it is put into the barn the better. Apples are dropping fearfully. Cows are shrinking very much. The ground seems burned and dead. It is not so very long since we had an abundance of rain, but it seemed to dry amazingly quick. Gardens are, as a rule, the smallest I ever saw them at this season.

I have seen but two potato beetles this season, and not a striped bug. Potatoes that were up before the drought took hold look well, but the late-planted ones are feeble. The weather for the last three weeks has been cool to cold with no dew, considerable wind and the ground dries very fast. One neighbor remarked that he dared not kill his hay off now as the sun would kill the timothy unless we had rain at once. There is a large growth of grass in the fields, and the pastures have been abundant till recently.
D. H. THING.
Kennebec County, Me.

Vermont Doing Well.

A two-weeks drought just broken by several showers. Hay yields well, several are haying, more will begin next week, while several will not begin until the week after. Other crops look well. Apples promise a heavy crop. Strawberries plenty and cheap. Yes, Vermont's a good place to live in.
Royalton, Vt. C. M.

Field Notes:
& Region.
Massachusetts.

Poultry.

Chickens Grew Rapidly.

At the Bondville (Que.) Government Poultry Station, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels three months old weighed 5½ and 5½ pounds each. Pullets in the same flock were laying when they were four months and one week old.

These chickens were fed the first three weeks five times a day; three times a day a mash consisting of equal parts ground barley, low-grade flour and bran, and twice a day cracked wheat in clover chaff. Ground oats, ground buckwheat or ground corn could be substituted for the ground barley. After the third week they were fed three times a day; the mash morning and night, and whole wheat in the middle of the day. To realize the greatest profit, it is necessary to market the cockerels when four months old. Numerous experiments conducted by the department determined that the cost of four months largely increased, and that there was little money in holding cockerels after this age.

The General-Purpose Wyandottes.

I am often asked the question: "What do you consider the best general-purpose fowl?" If the main object is flesh, fowls for market and early broilers, or a large-bodied fowl and a good mother, I would say the Wyandotte. An offspring of the Silvers is the White Wyandotte. They are the same except that they are solid white. They spring from the Silver Wyandotte as sports. I well remember in the summer of 1885 the first that were known. In flocks of Silvers would now and then appear a white chick. These were gathered and mated, and selections made till in a few years we had a distinct breed known as the White Wyandottes. I bought my first two for \$25, and they were not high. But we have been improving on them since till we have in them a very superior fowl.

The Whites, like all other of the Wyandottes, lay a medium-sized dark buff egg, in this respect holding to the Brahma characteristic.—G. M. J., Binghamton, N. Y.

How to Grade and Handle Eggs.

In a perfect egg, the appearance before the candle shows the shell full, or with only a very small air space; the light shines through clear, and while the yolk can be seen quite distinctly, it is spherical in form and moves but slowly through the white when the egg is turned with a quick motion before the light. It is free from dark spots or veins.

The effects of holding are generally shown by enlargement of the air space through evaporation, and at this season many of the eggs received are considerably shrunken. This defect is usually accompanied by a weakening of both white and yolk, and the same defect is caused by subjecting the egg to hot water. Before the candle this defect is apparent in a darker yolk, irregular in shape, which wobbles about freely in the watery white when turned quickly before the light. Such eggs, though not bad, cannot be used for No. 1 grade by jobbers who have a good trade to supply, and at this season they comprise a very large part of the offerings.

As these defects become more serious they are shown by an exaggeration of the same general features. The yolk becomes still darker, ragged looking, and so weak as to break when the egg is turned out of the shell. (A good candle can tell almost certainly when this will happen by the appearance before the candle.) Small dark spots begin to appear in the yolk, and in badly heated eggs, in which the hatching process is begun, blood veins are visible in the yolk.

At this season of the year our egg receipts consist of mixtures of these different qualities, often with the addition of more or less bad eggs. Even from shippers who handle their eggs before shipment, the goods are by no means free from a considerable proportion of weak, heat-struck eggs, or from shippers who do not candle closely, or who are situated in southerly sections, the great majority of the eggs are of that character. We think shippers could do better if they would study more closely the characteristics that give value to eggs among jobbers and retailers here, and post themselves more fully as to the quality of the eggs that they buy from day to day; it would enable them to fix their paying prices with a greater certainty of profit.

In considering the quotation for eggs sent out from this market shippers should understand clearly the quality requirements of the different grades named, and be able to judge what grade their own shipments belong in. This can only be done by examining before the candle. Of course, many of the larger shippers have candling rooms, and know all about this part of the business, but there are many who do not, and who seem to think that all eggs are about equally good so long as they are not bad.

The best egg-candling device is made by cutting a round hole in the side of a tin or sheet-iron pipe, say four inches in diameter, and fitting an electric lamp with a flat flange at the top to come down inside opposite the hole. No lights should shine through, except at the opening, and the whole should be painted black or japanned. Put the eggs before the opening, and turn them with a quick motion; you will soon find that various grades of quality from the full, strong, fresh egg down through all the defects that eggs are heir to, can be easily distinguished.—The Egg Man, in New York Produce Review.

Eggs Tending Upward.

The egg market is firm at present figures and the general trend of prices should be upward, in view of the decreasing receipts. The lower grades and shipments from distant points cannot be expected to improve in value during the hot season, but the position of the choice variety lots seems to be gaining strength.

At New York the range of prices is very little changed, but on the high grades there is perhaps a little better average in the prices obtained. For medium and lower qualities there is no improvement, the supply of these being still beyond the current needs of the trade. Occasional lots of exceptionally fancy and very closely candied and graded Northwestern bring a premium, but it is rare to find anything worth over 17 cents, and very good stock can still be obtained at 17 cents. A large part of the business is still in more or less heated eggs, the value of which ranges from 15 to 16 to 16½ cents, according to the proportion of serviceable stock obtainable. Prime dries are about steady; inferior dries and cheeks dull and irregular.

Poultry Trade Dull.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "Since our last letter to the PLOUGHMAN the conditions of the poultry market have met with very little change. The general movement of all kinds of poultry is about as slow as any period in the year, but we shall see a more active movement after the first of the month, and probably some slight improvement in the price of fresh-killed poultry, except, possibly, on spring chickens. They usually increase so rapidly that prices gradually weaken to the minimum point where

they are used quite freely all summer. The supply from New England points continues very light and will probably for some days to come. We quote our fowls today from 13 to 14 cents, spring chickens from 20 to 25 cents, fancy roasting chickens 25 to 30 cents, old roosters 10 cents. Fancy young ducks, if large and fine, say, average from eight to ten pounds to the pair, are selling from 16 to 18 cents. We look for about present prices to prevail on our market for the next week or ten days."

At New York supplies of both fowls and broilers were light, but very little demand. Fowls have some inquiry for selected heavy to freeze and some lots engaged to arrive, but scarcely any demand for immediate consumption. Spring chickens slow at the moment, but a better demand is expected for the Fourth of July holiday, and the outlook is steadier. Spring ducks are in moderate supply, more active and firmer.

Dorticultural.

The Outlook for Fruit.

Several thousand dollars damage is reported in the cranberry sections of Cape Cod and Plymouth County, Mass., as a result of the severe frosts of last week.

A summary of about a dozen reports from peach growers in various parts of Connecticut would place the crop at about one-third of a good yield. The product is mostly upon the young and vigorous trees. Many of the old trees were killed outright, and others are putting out foliage in a weak and straggling manner which shows serious injury.

Recent advices from Europe report a large crop of apples and pears in nearly all producing sections, while plums are about a two-thirds crop. It is thought that the demand for American fruit will be reasonably good, but probably at a lower range of prices than prevailed last year. The general scarcity of fruit in Europe last season accustomed the principal markets to the use of American fruit, especially apples, and now that consumers are accustomed to these fruits it is believed that the demand has been permanently improved, although it will vary from season to season according to the local cost.

Shipping Peaches.

J. H. Hale, in a talk before the American Association of Nurserymen on the subject of gathering and shipping peaches, said: "I have found that a thoroughly ripe peach will ship better than a peach that is not mature. We need better refrigerator-car service. The cars furnished us are sweat boxes instead of refrigerators. To get in the minimum required of the roads, we have to put in five and six tiers. The first, second and third tiers will carry all right, but the fourth and fifth tiers will be badly reach the markets damaged, selling twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than the lower tiers."

California Fruits.

The new crop of California fruits opens at a rather low range of prices. The cherry crop is very large and of excellent quality. The peach crop is likely to fall below that of last year. The apricot crop is moderately large; prunes, including the crop of Oregon, promise to reach 120,000,000 pounds, an amount for which it will be difficult to find a good market, since the export demand is expected to be much smaller than last year, and quite a proportion of last year's crop has been held over.

Grain Markets Uneven.

The tendency of wheat has been upward, but that of corn and other grain downward. Grain buyers hardly know what to make of the situation, recent crop reports, especially of wheat, being conflicting. Against the accounts of a big crop in the Northwest, there is talk of harvesting delayed by rains in Kansas and of destructive rust in the North, besides rumors of a poorer outlook for the crop in northern and eastern Europe. But all such reports are of the kind always abundant at this season, and often prove of small relative importance. The general effect of present conditions is to unsettle the market, causing frequent but not very marked fluctuations. The four market is quiet and a shade lower. Corn meal is lower.

Fruit Becoming Plentiful.

Apples are nearly out of market, more because of a limited demand and for lack of supplies. It is understood that considerable quantities are still in storage, but sales are difficult except in very small lots. A few Southern apples have arrived. These are small, but fairly good for the season and bring 75 cents to \$1.25 per crate or basket.

Peaches from Georgia are plenty, and dealers seem pleased with their appearance and selling qualities. They come attractively sorted and packed, of uniform size, and each fruit wrapped in paper. Georgia plums, California apricots, etc., are in light supply and demand. Native strawberries are still fairly plenty but the size is running small as the season draws to a close. There are a few native cherries, but the crop, at least of early kinds, seems likely to be small. Price about 10 cents per quart. The abundance of California cherries keeps the price down. Raspberries, so far, are mostly from New Jersey and New York State, with some good ones from the Hudson river district. Blueberries have been poor, but some natives and Pennsylvanians of good table quality are now arriving.

Some old apples still arriving and selling mainly at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for Northern Spy, \$2 to \$2.75 for Baldwins and \$1 to \$2.50 for Russets. Hardly enough new apples have been arriving to establish quotations. Florida Le Conte pears are in light receipt and without change in price. Occasional lots reach \$6. Peaches in good demand and plums also well sustained. Cherries sell fairly at steady prices. Currants sell one cent lower. Strawberries are slightly higher for choice, but show some poor quality and range low. Raspberries are more plenty and lower than the other fruit from all sections exceed outside quotations. Blackberries sold mainly from 8 to 10 cents, though very poor ranged lower, and a few fancy brought considerably more. Huckleberries have fallen to 9 to 10 cents for large blue, with small huckleberries ranging at 6 to 7 cents. Gooseberries are in light receipt and held steady. Watermelons are in good demand at former prices. Muskmelons hold steady for choice.

Current Happenings.

The passing of the old Shawmut-avenue Universalist Church, or, as it is more familiarly called, the Everyday Church, is to be regretted, though the organization will, no doubt, continue its good work elsewhere. The farewell services were held in the old building on Sunday last, where a sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. George L. Perin, in the morning, and appropriate addresses were given by three former pastors of the church in the evening. The Children's Outing fund of the Everyday Church still lacks about \$150 to make it large enough to carry out the plans for making the little ones completely happy in the enjoyment of a summer holiday, and benevolent people are invited to make up the deficiency by sending their contributions to T. J. Pollett, Jr., the sexton of the church.

The Floating Hospital will begin its regular trips from Boston on Wednesday next, and will continue them daily, Sundays excepted, until the hot weather is over. The start will be made from City wharf, South ferry, at 9.30 A. M., and the excursions will be over at 4 P. M. The first day of the week, and every night, and until eight o'clock in the morning, patients up to the age of six years will be received at the hospital at the Pieret's-wharf station, New Street, in the vicinity of the North ferry, East Boston. The named days by the benefactors of this worthy charity for the coming month are as follows: President Roosevelt's day, named by the Hon. B. C. Clark, July 6; Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club day, by the club, July 7; Thimble Club day, by the Thimble Club,



CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTES.
Scored 95 1-2 points each by Judge Felch. Owned by Hodgkins Poultry Plant, Hampshire County, Mass.

Roxbury, July 8; George Edwin Peters day, by Mrs. George E. Peters, July 9; Charles Faulkner day, by Miss Fannie M. Faulkner, July 10; Winifred Tonkin memorial day, by ladies of Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, July 11; Louis Atherton Pope day, by Mrs. Albert A. Pope, July 12; contribution day, by ladies of 16 Williams street, Brookline, July 13; Alfred T. Turner day, by Wilson S. Belcher, July 14; Betty and Billy's day, by Miss E. G. Houghton, July 15; number one day contributed by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 16; Anne S. Faulkner day, by Mrs. Elliot Hubbard, July 17; Regina L. Jones sunshine day, by Regina L. Jones' branch international society, July 18; Susan T. Crosby memorial day, July 19; Little William Austin day, by Mrs. Walter Austin, July 20; Catherine Scollay Greenough day, by Charles P. Greenough, July 21; Edward Steese memorial day, by Mrs. W. S. Steese, July 22; Edna Fisher Mitchell day, by William L. Mitchell, July 23; Alice M. C. Matthews day, by Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, July 24; William McKelvey day, by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 25; Ladies' Home Circle (Newton) day, by the Circle, July 26; Haverhill day, by the Woman's clubs of Haverhill, July 27; Somerville day, number two, by Mrs. George H. Prendergast, July 28; Hope Church Sewing School day, by the school, July 29; Rosalind Harwood day, by Sydney Harwood, July 30. There will be no new boat until there are sufficient funds on hand for its construction. This has been a sickly season among children so far, and everything possible should be done to assist the Floating Hospital, which can do much in restoring the little ones to health. All who are admitted to its benefits must have physicians' certificates. These are furnished at the hospital office, 178 Devonshire street, and may be also obtained from doctors and charity organizations. All the sick below the age specified are entitled to the privileges of this philanthropic work, except those who are suffering from contagious diseases.

On Monday, June 20, Miss Helen Gould's birthday occurred, and she celebrated the event on the following Saturday by a lawn party in aid of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. This fête was at Lyndhurst, her Irvington (N. Y.) country-seat. Miss Gould has been noted for her private as well as her public charities since the death of her father, whose financial methods she did not wholly endorse. A recent writer says that it is not widely known that on the appearance some years ago of a law book containing allusions to the late Jay Gould, which she deemed unnecessary, Miss Gould arranged for their omission from subsequent editions, showing her gratitude for the concessions by liberal support in later years of collateral enterprises of the author.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps is to present medals to the women on North Brother Island who saved lives in the General Slocum disaster, and the nurses, Miss Smith, Miss Bottomey and Miss Watkins, who resuscitated dozens of women and children, are to be recognized, as well as those who plunged into the water to bring exhausted and helpless people to shore. The latter included Mrs. Kate L. White, the matron at North Brother Island; the Misses Lay, Harrington, Brown, Woodrow, McGonigal, Wright, Rhodes, Denning, Wolstenholme, Sloane, Wilson, Rutledge, Youmans, Lamb, Shinnick, nurse at the island, and the Misses Nellie O'Donald, Pauline Puetz, Emma O'Connell, Mary Maher, M. Lawrence and Mary McCann, servants at North Brother Island; Miss Doub of Lebanon Hospital and Miss Lulu McGibbon, in charge of the switchboard at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street telephone station, who saw the boat on fire, telephoned to police headquarters, and plunging into the water saved several lives. Gold, silver and bronze medals are given by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps for heroic services. The members of the rescue sex have often been accused of timidity and lack of courage, but surely their brave conduct in the shocking Slocum affair put many strong men to shame. It is true that women do not like the sight of blood and are not fitted by nature for war, but in the hospital and in perilous positions, where decision and immediate action are required, they often prove superior to those who pride themselves on their masculinity.

The Saunterer.

I was standing at a counter in a dry-goods shop the other day while two ladies were engaged in examining some dress goods. They were evidently sisters, judging from their looks, but one, as far as outward appearance could indicate, was in better worldly circumstances than the other. After the customary amount of feminine discussion, enough silk was purchased for a frock, on the salesman's recommendation that the pattern was exclusive and could not be duplicated, as the goods were exhausted. "I am so sorry, Maria," said the more prosperous looking of the women, "I would have liked to have given you enough to make a dress from it." The person addressed gave a perceptible sigh, but she brightened up when a floor-walker approached and remarked: "Our young man has made a slight mistake; we have just enough of the fabric in stock for another gown." But just here the selfishness of human

nature crept out, for the female gusher said not another word, and the poor sister did not get the gift she expected. The bluffer was caught, but she was not generous enough to avail herself of the change in the situation.

At a party, the other night, a young fellow who had just come from down town, where he had been detained on business, was refused admittance to a hall because he was not in full evening dress. "You can't come in in that rig," said one of the managers, who was wearing a claw-hammer coat for the first time. "You must follow my example and put on suitable clothes."

The fellow who had been turned down departed, but presently returned wearing a bachelors' frock, and asserted: "Now I am in the costume that you usually wear, and in which you are most at home."

Then amid the merriment of nearly all the guests he doffed his strange garment, and appeared arrayed immaculately for the occasion. A maiden lady of my acquaintance thought her brother's hairdo adornment was too much on the top and she bought him a bottle of hair restorer, and, like most bachelors, he disposed of it in a careless manner among numerous other bottles for various purposes. He could lay his hands upon what he wanted, but no one else could without a directory. The spinster aforesaid thought one night, about bedtime, that she would try a little of the restorer herself, and in the moonlight—she did not stop to light the gas—she selected a vial and began to apply some of its contents to her own head, but the more she used of this the stickier her auburn locks became, and at last she desisted from her manipulation with the exclamation:

"This stuff is a beastly humbug." Just then her fraternal relative came in and asked:

"What's a humbug, Julia?" "Why, this preparation for preventing baldness," she answered, much in wrath. He burst out laughing as he shouted:

"Well, you are a ninny. You've been applying my photograph developer in the wrong place."

It took the irate sister a week to get the knots out of her tresses, and she now says that men have no bumps of order, and, like children, deserve to be spanked occasionally to give them some idea of putting articles where they belong. Her brother now annoys her by saying she made a picture of her hair.

The cormorant frequently turns up at restaurants, and I have frequently encountered him just as I was about finishing my meal. On such an occasion he has ordered some very light refreshment, and in the meanwhile, has helped himself, without my leave, to the bread and potatoes, and other viands on my dishes which I could not consume. I have never thought it worth while to remonstrate with him, since the left-overs would inevitably go to the garbage bucket, if he did not make way with them. I have, nevertheless, regarded him as about the meanest specimen of a man that could be found, but I came across another human biped the other day who was meaner. This was at a fashionable hotel, when a well-dressed individual, after scanning the bill of fare for five or ten minutes, called the colored waiter and said:

"Bring me a plate of pea soup." While the son of Ham went kitchenwards the guest aforesaid deliberately took from his pocket a vial and poured into it the contents of the sweet oil cruet of the caster. I was expecting him to appropriate the Worcester'shire sauce remaining in a nearby bottle, but even then the American citizen of African descent returned, bearing the soup, and the oily purloiner proceeded to swallow it with various loud noises, suggestive of the hog pen, so I left him before I discovered any more of his petty thefts. If I could learn through a clairvoyant that he had sat on the receptacle containing the stolen extract of olives, I should believe more firmly than I do now in retributive justice.

A young lady of a rather "flirtatious" disposition was seen on the street with a young gentleman the other noon. He was carrying her wrap and was solicitously attentive in assisting her over the crossings. At school, the day after, all her young school friends were anxious to know who the good-looking beau was, and they simultaneously exclaimed: "Tell us all about him, Maria." "Certainly," was the ready response. "He was my uncle, and we were going to the matinee together."

This was received with a flood of verbal unbelief, and one pert undergraduate, who was somewhat given to slang, topped the general wave of skepticism with the shout: "Oh, come off! I've often been given the bluff about a brotherly or cousinly escort, but a jolly concerning an avuncular one is too entirely diaphanous to be received with toleration."

The funny part of the whole affair was that the cavalier, though not many years the senior of the girl, was really her mother's brother. It is safe to say that she will not be engaged to him this year, though stranger things have happened.

—Shoemakers were among the first to organize in this country. The first shoe workers' union was organized in Philadelphia in 1792 and there was a strike in all shops in that city in 1796.

—At Bretton Woods, N. H., forty thousand young pines and spruces have been set in the nursery and twenty thousand have been set in permanent places in areas selected for reforestation by the United States Foresters.

—Last week the Massachusetts State Board of Health discovered 117 samples of adulterated milk out of 373 samples tested. Four lots were found colored with anniline orange, and four had been preserved with formaldehyde.

—It is a notable fact that cotton from Egyptian seed has not given good results in America, India and other continents, whereas the planting of that seed in eastern and western Africa has produced a staple of equal quality to the Egyptian cotton, which is noted for its silky softness.

—German papers state that the government aid to agriculture a year amounts for Russia to \$24,000,000; for France, Austria and Hungary, about \$8,000,000 each; for the United States, about \$6,000,000, and for Japan, over \$2,000,000.

—In the year 1903 New Zealand exported the following quantities of frozen meat: Beef, \$1,027,464 pounds; lamb, 76,564,464 pounds; mutton, 145,311,529 pounds. The total exceeded the exports of 1902 by seventeen million pounds.

—Ferdinand, released by Raisuli, says the brigand is posing as a patriot, and hopes to gain the aid of the powers in bringing to an end the existing corrupt conditions in Morocco.

—Count Tolstoy, in a ten-column article in the London Times, scores the Russian government for bringing on the war, and characterizes the Czar as a weak ruler, who is being deceived constantly.

—Recent developments of the war in Manchuria have favored the Japanese. In fact, the only important Russian successes during the conflict have been to sink a Japanese battleship by mines or torpedoes and the destruction of several transport ships. Contrary to the general expectation of military students, the land operations, even the cavalry engagements, have favored the Japanese, who have been steadily driving their enemy northward, as the result of a series of brilliant victories, culminating this week in the outbreaking of the Russian fleet.

—The principal foreign markets for American agricultural implements are shown in a table just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics. It shows that of the \$19,000,000 worth of agricultural implements exported from the United States during the ten months for which detailed figures are available, nearly \$10,000,000 went to Europe, \$4,000,000 to South America, \$3,000,000 to North America, \$1,500,000 to Asia and Oceania and a little over \$500,000 worth to Africa. Considering the exports by specific countries, Argentina is, in 1903, the largest customer, the exports there in the ten months of 1903 being \$3,022,010, against \$2,500,000 in the same months of the preceding year and 13 millions of dollars in the corresponding months of 1902.

Next in magnitude is Russia, our exports to that country in the ten months ending with April, 1904, being valued at \$3,133,442, a decrease of about \$300,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. France stands third, the exports of agricultural implements to that country in the ten months under consideration being \$2,313,061, an increase of nearly a half million dollars over the same months of 1903. The other countries to which the exports of agricultural implements reached a total of one million or upwards in the ten-months period are, in the order named: United Kingdom, \$1,583,475; Germany, \$1,245,233 and British Australasia, \$1,226,271; each of these countries showing a substantial increase over the exportations of last year.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

If you can't watch the basket, better not risk your eggs inside.

Large ideas are good, but to carry them out needs both purse and perseverance.

An ounce of memory would prevent many a pound of disaster.

Naturally the American public thrills with gratitude over the gift to the New York Stock Exchange.

The unwritten contract is often a source of unexpected trouble. A few drops of ink might have saved a lawsuit.

Fortunately for the reputation of Chelsea, the eyes of the world are not constantly watching her aldermanic chamber.

St. Louis is still doing its damndest to have a real bull fight; but so far the matadors have had to content themselves with fighting each other.

And so Dr. Lorimer is finding out that politeness is an infrequent virtue in the Gotham car conductors. Ah, how different it was in good old Boston!

Pity the school board cannot have the benefit of some of the good counsel that has lately been given the school children in such generous quantities.

Behold the graduates, how they climb! And if they follow only a part of the good advice that has been given them, think what noble and useful lives will be theirs.

The Chandler will case again suggests the thought that the board of foreign missions might profitably expend some little missionary effort among the heirs of prospective benefactors.

And now appears a young man in Lynn who wishes police permission to knock down a woman with whom his father is keeping company. Indignation has evidently conquered ethics.

When Secretary Taft remarks that the Harvard Law School is the greatest law school in the world, we can only reciprocate by remarking that Secretary Taft is a gentleman of taste and discernment.

No, the straw balters have no connection with the strawberry season. Straw balters is a profession by itself, and one that has picked up of late years so vigorously that it is now in process of being weeded out.

Possibly the fifth elm on the Common mall will also go down in history. At all events, it has seen the fair lady stated that the wanton brutality of recent so-called patriotic celebrations is our own fault and not the Almighty's.

A clock is not an altogether unique token of appreciation from a community to an individual, but when the presentation speech is made by the president of Harvard, the clock certainly becomes an honorary degree of uncommon value.

Something of the development of the automobile as a public interest may be judged from the fact that seventy-five men, who collect and write the automobile news of New England, were entertained the other day by a Springfield automobile company.

A farmer, or anybody else, should dress according to his work. But there is solid satisfaction in bathing, changing the clothes and slicking up after the work is finished for the day. This is hard advice for the haying season, but good for most of the year. Clothing in time of rest helps make the man.

Down in Fall River a woman and her daughter have been arrested for larceny of the drum belonging to a local band. The drummer, probably from force of habit, had been beating his board, but the drum was seized, apparently without a proper realization of how seriously its absence would handicap the band.

The home mending society, recently proposed by a Chicago clergyman, will certainly find its work out for it in almost any contemporary community. Minor quarrels patched neatly at short notice. Match-makers who belong to the society will doubtless be held responsible for all repairs in home circles of their individual contrivance.

The aftermath of the Charlestown celebration again suggests the thought that it is the manufacturer of explosives who primarily makes it possible to debate the wisdom of permitting any such celebrations. Nearly all the nuisances in life might probably be similarly brought to the door of a small minority who invented them for the benefit of their individual pockets.

If pastor Detrich can do anything like what it is claimed he has accomplished with his little Pennsylvania farm, he has evidently missed his calling. With all due respect to the ministry, it is time he hired a substitute in the pulpit, and devoted his time to advancing the gospel of farm progress. Average clergymen are plenty, but the two-ow-per-acre farmers are scarce.

Good excuse may be found for importing such agricultural products as rice, sugar, spices and tropical fruit, but it seems a pity that American dollars should be sent out for such good profitable cash crops as hay, straw, potatoes, beans and cabbages. Foreign farmers are well pleased with what they received for their products after paying customs and ocean freight charges, but the American farmer has missed a chance.

The opinion is gaining ground that alfalfa may yet prove an important hay and forage crop even in the North Atlantic States. More is being learned every year about the crop, and there are now some very good little fields of it growing in various parts of New York and the New England States. If it can be made a permanent success it should, together with corn ensilage, work quite a revolution in the feeding of Eastern dairy herds.

Rows of corn a mile long at the Mt. Hermon farm school are suggestive of the wholesale methods practiced in the West. The fact is also emphasized that there are plenty of large, level, smooth tracts of land right in hilly New England that might be farmed on a large scale if somebody had the

courage and capital to go ahead. The Mt. Hermon field is of only seventy acres, but it is planned for working at lowest cost. The methods of this school have a businesslike ring to them that sounds well.

If good grass farming does not become the rule instead of the exception, it will be from a lack of good examples at the experimental station farms. The interview with Professor Gowell this week should be compared with last week's description of grass farming at Amherst, with Professor Brooks' grass article in the Massachusetts Crop Report for May, and with Professor Wheeler's special bulletin on fertilizing for grass at the Rhode Island station. The whole comprises an excellent little course in grass culture.

Canada blue-grass seed has been quite extensively used to adulterate the Kentucky variety, and Secretary Wilson's men are out hot-footed after the guilty person. The last Congress passed a law which just covers the case, and which also aims to make things unpleasant for the swindler of other grass and clover seeds. Many bad pastures and foul-mowing fields and lawns are, no doubt, owing to frauds and carelessness of seed dealers. Follow them up, Secretary Wilson!

The farmer who moves into a new climate and tries to get rich producing crops he knows little about is very likely to wish himself back again many times before success, if it ever comes, finally reaches him. Along this line E. M. Conly, American consul in Mexico City, advises Americans, if they must come to that country, to take up the cool mountain lands and raise garden truck of the Northern varieties. He adds, however: "It is not unreasonable to suppose that an American may make a success of raising coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit or other tropical products after some years of trial, provided, of course, he lives through the experience." Not exactly a rose-colored prediction. As a matter of fact, many a promising young man has thrown away a safe chance of a happy competence in the North only to find physical and moral wreck in the tropics. The North makes men, but the far South often breaks them.

Why Not More Farmers?

This is the time of year when various critics delight to call attention to the smallness of the percent of graduates of some of the agricultural colleges who intend to become real farmers. There are teachers, doctors, lawyers, scientists, business men, architects, editors; almost everything, they say, but tillers of the soil. There is now less truth in such assertions than in former years, but there is just enough foundation for the notion to make the cause and conditions of special interest.

The graduates, themselves, are loyal enough to the college. "I would rather be licked than leave this place," exclaimed one of a group of students on the farm college campus the day after graduation, and the sentiment expressed in boyish style appeared to be general. But none of the group were going to the farms. Some had come to the college to get a good general education at a low cost, and not because of an interest in farming. Others who had at first meant to be farmers had been unable to resist the offer of a good position on conditions tempting to a young fellow without capital and possibly in debt for the expenses of college life.

These conditions, however, do not prevail to any such degree in Western agricultural colleges, and are probably only temporary in the East. During the past half a dozen years the increasing popularity of farming as a business pursuit brings to the agricultural colleges a larger per cent., both among instructors and students, of those who are by nature and by home training enthusiastic in farming pursuits. On the other hand, the demand for graduates as special teachers, investigators, and the like, is likely to slacken a little with time, and with the increasing number of those who are competent for such work, a smaller proportion will be bribed, so to speak, by offers of immediate work at high salaries.

On the other hand, a surprisingly large number of graduates from colleges that are not agricultural take to farming as a life work, their literary education not having stifled the farmer in them derived from a long line of soil-loving ancestors. At first thought it seems a pity that these young men did not find out their preference earlier. But a closer study of their careers shows many of them leading happy, successful lives, and becoming men of weight, social standing and influence in the community.

Thus it is useless to expect young men to invariably follow the line of work that might be inferred from their place of education. The most that the farm school can do is to make the best of the young men who present themselves for training.

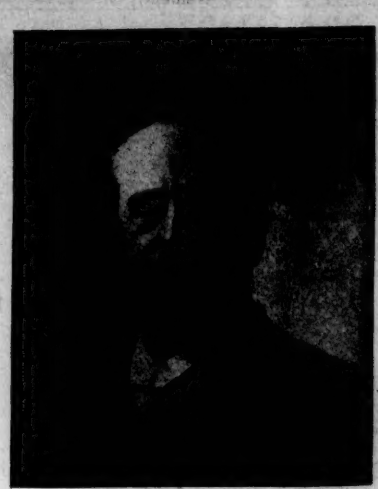
What is needed so far as concerns the students is a larger proportion of talented men with an inborn and tested love and zeal for the life of the farm. Such men are likely to get to the soil in the course of time, at least. It is noted that most of the retired agricultural teachers take up farms. Even if these natural-born farmers do not actually operate farms, they are sure, wherever they are located, to do good for the farmer's cause, as a result of their special training and education. But the right men, however talented they may be, need have no fear in devoting themselves to agriculture as a career.

A Wonderful Little Dairy Farm.

The remarkable results secured on a fifteen-acre farm by a Pennsylvania clergyman, J. D. Detrich, have attracted extended notice. So much so that it is stated agents of the Department of Agriculture have recommended that \$2000 a year be paid to Mr. Detrich to run his place as a model farm. When the farm came into his possession about twenty years ago, it was so badly run down that it would not support one horse and two cows, and part of the hay had to be bought for that amount of live stock. At present the farm supports more than two cows to the acre, or a herd of thirty cows and two horses the year round from the fifteen acres. The cows are of the best and receive first-rate care, with a result that the farm, it is said, pays more profit to the acre than any other dairy farm in the country. The methods and results secured by this clergyman farmer have attracted so much attention that our readers will be pleased to read the following accounts of his methods, as described by Mr. Detrich himself for the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture.

GREAT RESULTS.

W. J. Spillman, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes that in addition to raising all the roughage for his thirty head of stock, Mr. Detrich had the year previous sold over a ton and a half of fine hay from his little patch of thirteen acres, and I have never seen a herd of



J. D. DETRICH, Owner of the wonderful 15-acre Pennsylvania farm.

outlet that I considered better kept than this one. To produce the roughage for these animals would require a yield that would be the equivalent of 6-10 tons of hay per acre every year; this, too, from a farm that twenty-two years ago was about as badly used up as it is possible for good land to be. At that time it did not produce the feed for the two cows and one horse that were kept upon it. No commercial fertilizer has been added to the soil of this farm, and no manure has been brought from the city to aid in its upbuilding. The grain ration has been very largely purchased, thus enabling a larger number of animals to be carried and increasing the home supply of manure which has been religiously husbanded and applied, with the result that the soil is now well filled with humus and the quantity of life it can support is enormous. Writes Mr. Detrich:

OLD METHODS FAILED TO PAY. It is twenty years ago, through a force of circumstances not by choice, that the writer fell into possession of a fifteen-acre farm. A farm of this size was not supposed to be a source of income in the neighborhood in which it is located, and the new owner's experience after one year's trial of pasture and the customary rotation of crops convinced him that the opinion was well founded, and that there was no profit, not even a living, on farms of small acreage, under the old method of pasturing and rotation of crops. The aspect at the close of the year, to which we have referred, was not a cheerful one, interest on mortgage was due, taxes were to be paid, and the laborer looked for his wages. Amidst these gloomy surroundings, it was time for something to be done to bring relief, either dispose of the property at a serious loss, or adopt a new method.

As it is called, always produced a smile when suggested, and any attempt made to follow scientific instruction in growing crops and breeding cattle was looked upon with discredit. The writer being very fond of natural science, when at college, turned to his library, drew from it a book on organic chemistry, by Sir John Deibel, and in a foot note was directed to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations established over Europe, and a few in the United States, and it is to these few that the credit is due for what the fifteen-acre farm is today. The information learned from the best farm papers and agricultural bulletins radically changed the system of conducting the scanty acres. In Europe we found the small farm was the rule, in America the exception.

Along with other literature, it was our good fortune to come into possession of DeQuincy's book on soil, and with a supply of books, such as has been mentioned, a course of study and industry began anew on the farm. The plan of selling the dairy cattle was adopted over against the extravagant method of pasture. It was conducted carefully and observantly, but not with the good results that were claimed for it. The production of milk from cows grown and fed in the stall was not equal to the same animal's yield when on pasture. But the saving of manure by the soiling system was a marked advantage. Some one has said that no one owns deeper than the plow, and the eighteen years experience in soiling suggest that no one plows wider than the land is manured.

It was about this time that the balanced ration of Wolf was being discussed in the journals and agricultural magazines, and gave the writer a great deal of information that was entirely new on the feeding of a dairy animal for profit. The adopting of the balanced ration by Wolf, as a guide, and not as an absolute mechanical rule, made the soiling system a real success.

To carry on the soiling system, many changes were introduced into the dairy barn for the comfort of the dairy animals. Cement floors, additional windows, ventilators, platform stalls, well-made, water-tight gutters, with cement bottoms, so as to retain all the manure possible, bedding, cut one-quarter inch, water introduced direct into the dairy barn, convenient feed outlets and all green and dry forage run through a cutter and dropped down into feeding passageways.

CONVENIENCE AND CLEANLINESS

are the watchwords of the dairyman. Clean cattle, clean milkers, clean dairy barn, clean vessels stand for clean milk. For no strain will strain dirt out of milk. The soiling of the dairy animal means cleanliness. She must be curried for the sake of health as well as cleanliness. And strict attention must be given to all sanitary regulations in caring for milk according to our modern civilization.

After all these years of experience in soiling, nothing would induce a return to the old system of rotation and pasture. By soiling the acreage of the fifteen-acre farm is increased at least four times. The product of the dairy is coveted, because there is never any flavor of grass, weeds, garlic or any foreign taint imparted to the product of the dairy.

THE MILK.

The cows have a longer period of lactation, largely accounted for on account of regular supply of water, food and attention. There are now in vogue two systems of soiling. The one is the growing of the green crops in the field and having them come in succession, so that there is an abundance of green food at least for seven months in the year in the climate around Philadelphia. The other, and the one most likely to be adopted, and is a real boon to the large farms as well as the small, and is entirely practical for both, is the siloing of the green crops for summer use as well as winter. The silo has been the indispensable factor on the fifteen-acre farm since 1882. An abandoned chicken house on the little farm was converted into a

primitive silo to store the succulent food of summer for the Jersey. It was a venture to risk money, time and machinery twenty years ago. Today the earnest inquiry is how can I get one? There are now two sixty-ton silos on the same little farm.

SOILING BETTER THAN PASTURE.

The advantages in soiling are so numerous in the experience of the writer that he has concluded that no man but a rich man can afford to pasture a cow. Pasture is wasteful; soiling economic. Pasture is like killing an ox for his liver; soiling is the saving and using of the entire animal.

THE ANIMAL IN PASTURE HAS

one month to eat and four feet to tramp. In dry weather the grass is pulled out by the root; in wet weather it is tramped into the mud. This farm last year wintered sixteen cows in milk, one Jersey bull four years old, four heifers two years old, and ten head of young stock, ranging from fifteen months down to three weeks, and two horses. All hay, bedding and silage were last year grown on the fifteen acres, and none purchased at all in the market. We attribute this wonderful yield to the soiling system. It lifted the mortgage, paid the taxes and labor, and finds its owner not complaining that farming doesn't pay.

WILL TRY A LARGER FARM.

Since the above account was written, Mr. Detrich has sold his little farm for \$1000 per acre, and has this season taken a position as director of Harvest Home Farm, in Chester County, Pa. In reply to our request for photographs and relative to his new field of work, Mr. Detrich writes under date of June 5:

"Enclosed you will find the likeness of myself taken but a few months ago in my fifty-ninth year. Harvest Home Farm has 340 acres, while my farm at Flowertown had but fifteen. The Flowertown Farm by a system of most thorough, careful and scientific agriculture last year became the mecca of United States Government officials and scientists. The soil was studied and analyzed by chemists. Their find of twenty million bacteria to one-thirtieth of an inch of soil was a scientific confirmation of the immense crops grown in a season and the number of dairy animals fed. Those who know the best were anxious for me to try a large farm on the same method as that which built up the fifteen-acre farm, and we are here to do it."

Vice-Presidents.

It may be of interest to know during this national campaign year how many Vice-Presidents have become Presidents of these United States of America. John Adams of Massachusetts, who served two full terms in the second position in the nation's gift during the administration of Washington, was elected President to succeed the Father of his Country. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, who had served as Vice-President with Adams, followed him in the Presidential chair, and Martin Van Buren, who was Vice-President with Andrew Jackson, was elected to fill the place vacated by Old Hickory.

The deaths of Presidents during their official terms have placed in office several men, including among others, John Tyler, who stepped into the position of William Henry Harrison, who was worried to death by office-seekers in one month, after one of the most enthusiastic elections ever carried on in this country. Zachary Taylor, another military hero, after a year and four months in the White House, was summoned out of this troublesome world and Millard Fillmore took his place. Andrew Johnson followed the martyred Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated near the beginning of his second term, and Chester A. Arthur was the successor of President James A. Garfield after his unexpected taking off. Theodore Roosevelt, as we all know, was called upon to take the reins of Government after William McKinley was fatally attacked at Buffalo, and the possibility is that he will be elected to fill the place he was accidentally summoned to hold after a national calamity.

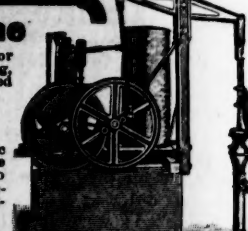
There seems to be an endeavor to dodge a nomination for the Vice-Presidency, because it is thought to be an ending of a man's political career, but there seems to us no good reason for avoiding the possibility of reaching this honorable position. If a man has a desire to be President of this republic there is nothing to show that he may not reach this distinction after he has been Vice-President if he wins the confidence of the people, or their representatives, and has the ability to step up higher with credit to himself and the nation. The early history of the United States proves this. But those who have aspired most strenuously for the office of the Chief Magistrate of this country have been generally disappointed in their wishes. The logic of events has been against them, and they have gone to their graves with their ambitions unsatisfied. Would they have been more illustrious and honored if they had won the goal of their desires?

Foreigners and Families.

In looking over the lists of graduates of the public schools this year, one is surprised at the number of Italian and Polish or Russian names that appear, and it is reasonable to suppose that the parents of the children represented expect to become good citizens of this country, since they have given their offspring an American education. The fear has been often expressed that many foreigners come here merely to accumulate money, with which to pass their old age in comparative ease in their native countries, but not many have any such intentions, but are only seeking the permanent welfare of their families in a new land where they can enjoy civil and religious freedom.

People soon learn to love the place where they are prosperous, and though they may still have an affection for the spot where they were born, they have no real desire to go back to it "husband out life's taper to the close," like Goldsmith had, though his wish was never gratified. It is doubtful if the eccentric but lovable doctor would have been content to remain in the scenes of his boyhood, even if he had had the opportunity to revisit them. He would probably have sighed for the fresh pots of London and the company of Dr. Johnson, David Gaud, and the other cultivated men of the brilliant era which he adored. The Old World often seems slow to those who see it once more after being years away amid more progressive surroundings, and there are few reputable immigrants, no matter how poor they may be, who would like to go back to a meagre peasant life under a monarchy. Here every citizen is king, and the immigrant expects in time to see that distinction conferred upon himself or his children.

The dangerous foreigners here are those that make up the pauper and criminal element, and the anarchists who hate all forms of law and order, who resent the laws, and are bent on putting upon their actions in their confounding of true liberty with li-



The Ever Ready Little Engine

shows how which anybody can run, is a mighty handy little power for the farmer to have. It will do his pumping, churning, mowing, cutting and all the farm duties about his place. It is easily carried to any work wherever needed. Can you afford to be without such a useful helper when it costs so little and so little to run? Write for book and learn all about it. The book is mailed free for the asking.

Jack-of-all-Trades

Master of every one. Generates full 1/2 h. p. and costs to operate only 10¢ an hour for each horse-power actually developed. It has no moving parts, and so simple anybody can run it. Easily carried to any work wherever needed. Can you afford to be without such a useful helper when it costs so little and so little to run? Write for book and learn all about it. The book is mailed free for the asking.

Chas. J. Jager, 100-102 High St., Boston, Mass.

onse. They often have no legitimate families, and do not seek to have them, looking for untrammelled freedom in the relations of the sexes as they do in other directions. The Chinese immigrants are peaceful enough, usually, as far as their intercourse with other nationalities is concerned, but they would be regarded with far more favor if they would bring their wives here and settle down to family life, as do other foreigners. As it is now, except in rare instances, they seem to have no determined hold on the country. They are merely birds of passage who are storing up crumbs to carry to China. They are not identified with the communities in which they reside and hence obtain little respect. If the Chinamen would only follow Jacob Rills' advice and bring their wives to America they would be looked upon as people who had come to stay, and their children might become some of the brightest pupils in our public schools, like the little Poles and Italians who received their diplomas the other day. We would take as good care of them as we have of the children of other nationalities, and with real homes here the Chinese might be even more thrifty than they are now. Our teachers would have no more difficulty in spelling Celestial names than they have now in deciphering cognomens of many consonants, with vowels few and far between.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture publishes a resume of some extracts on feeding stock with various fruits, fresh and dried. They include not only common fruits, but such luxuries as oranges, figs, Malaga grapes, prunes, peaches and raisins. These experiments relate to California, where these fruits are common. The writer has been a little shocked to see hogs being fattened in a California vineyard on Flame, Tokay and Muscatel grapes which sell in New York at from ten to twenty cents a pound, while live hogs have told me that they have frequently fed their horses rations of raisins. At the New Hampshire station common cider or windfall apples were valued, as part of a hog ration, at ten cents a bushel. Apple pomace is frequently used as feeding stuff, both fresh and siled. Notes are given on the feeding value of melons; one hundred pounds of cantaloupes equal five pounds of cottonseed meal.

The cost of raising calves and pigs from birth to maturity is discussed briefly by the office of experiment station, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 202, along with a number of other short "Government farm experiments." Some dozen instances are recorded of raising animals along the varied lines advocated by different growers, of which account has been kept. At the Storrs, (Ct.) Station eight calves gained on an average of 1.31 pounds per day, the cost of feeding being 6.8 cents per day. On the basis of the recorded data of various tents, the estimated cost of raising a calf until two years old is \$33.20, with the prevailing prices of feeding stuff in Connecticut.

In some extensive experiments with pig feeding it was calculated that on an average it took 2.77 pounds of digestible nutrient at a cost of 3.12 cents to produce a pound of gain with pigs from birth to maturity.

Cottage cheese is very palatable and nutritious, and recent experiments indicate that it is more easily digested than fresh cheddar cheese. Farmers' Bulletin 202, now in type, contains some scientific directions for making this cheese from skimmed milk, whole milk, sour milk, etc. These recipes are elaborated from investigations of the chemical changes taking place in the souring of the milk, etc.

In the first place skim milk should be used. Following is the method, by ordinary souring of the milk, without the use of a starter or rennet:

The milk is kept at a temperature of 70° to 75° F., until it is well curdled, which will usually require twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The curdled mass is then broken up by hand or cut by a curd knife, and is heated gradually to 90° F., and is kept at this temperature until the whey appears clear. When the heat is so applied as to require thirty or forty minutes to reach 90° F., then the whey will separate clear in five or twenty minutes under normal conditions. The whey is then run from the curd and the curd is put in muslin bags or placed on racks and allowed to drain until whey ceases to come from the curd. The curd is then salted at the rate of about one pound of salt for one hundred pounds of curd, or to taste, shaped into balls, and finally wrapped in oiled paper that may be obtained from any dairy supply house. For the finest quality of cheese the curd should be mixed with thick cream, preferably ripened cream, at the rate of one ounce of cream for one pound of cheese before being made into balls.

Directions are also given for the making of cottage cheese when a starter is used, when both a starter and a rennet are used together, and also when hydrochloric acid is used.

Farmers' Bulletin 202 will contain a description and specifications for building a cheap fruit evaporator. The author, L. A. Goodman, a Kansas City horticulturist, says that the desirability of a cheap, effective evaporator for utilizing inferior grades of orchard fruit has been felt by farmers and fruit men in all our orchard sections. A drying house of this sort enables the grower to utilize fruit that would otherwise go to waste. It supplies the farmer a means of saving surplus fruit during years of big crops, thus keeping up the price of the fruit that is bartered, and carrying the surplus over to years of scarcity. Describing the building Mr. Goodman says:

"All that is required is a plain frame building made of boxing well battened; a slatted upper floor about six feet above the ground for the fruit, and a stove on the lower floor. Almost any old, plain building may easily be converted into an evaporator, and cheap, rough sheds may be built for the fruit and parring machines. This is all that is needed except the bleacher. The building should be about 24x24 feet, and twelve feet to the eaves, and will require no bottom floor. It should be made of good, dry, 1x12 inch boxing, twelve feet long, and securely battened. The floor joists should be placed about six feet above the ground, and be 2x6 inches and twelve feet long, resting upon a support in the centre of the

building. (A building 12x12 feet, or 16x16 feet, would be large enough for most farmers or fruit men.)"

Hon. O. P. Austin, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just issued a statement showing the large exports of American agricultural implements. He predicts that by July 1 they will amount to \$25,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over last year, and \$9,000,000 over the preceding year. In no class of manufactured exports, he says, has the growth been more steady and persistent. This figure has grown from \$1,000,000 in 1870. During the year past, \$10,000,000 worth of agricultural implements were sent to Europe, \$4,000,000 to South America, \$3,000,000 to North America, \$1,500,000 to Asia and Oceania and \$500,000 to Africa.

Careful watch should be kept of the oat crop if intended for feed. It should be cut in the dough. No grain will then be lost by shelling out and the straw will be worth much more as a feed. If they are to be used for seed, they should, of course, be thoroughly matured.

That land of farm co-operation, Denmark, sells almost one-half of the butter imported for consumption into England. Not only had the Danes sold their own butter, upon which they had built a high reputation, but they had thrived wonderfully in considerable Siberian butter, working it over and marking it with a Danish label. This was prior to the present war. The highest grades of this butter range from twenty cents to thirty-five cents per pound in the London market. In 1903 Denmark exported to England in round numbers two hundred million pounds of butter, valued at \$46,000,000. The United States exported to England only about five million pounds.

There is a time for all things. Sunlight will make hogs thrive—in winter time. In summer the pastured hog needs shade. The hog loves a cool, damp place, where he can lie and snooze under the heat of the day, and if left in a pasture with no shade he will suffer severely. Experience of hog raisers shows, however, that a mud wallow is by no means necessary. In the new hog growing, it is stated that if the animal cannot have a clean bath, then no bath is preferable, but he should have cool ground to lie upon.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Canada Unleached Hardwood Ashes

Do you want to seed down a field in grass this year? Or do you want to grow a big crop of Rye or Fall Wheat? Then use the Joynt Brand of Pure Unleached Hardwood Ashes, and use 2 tons to the acre before seeding, and you are sure to get large returns for your money. Write for delivered price and information and address

JOHN JOYNT,
Lucknow, Ontario, Canada.
Reference—Dominion Bank, Wingham, Ont.

FARMS
For rich farming and fruit growing
Write to D. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

CUTAWAY TOOLS for LARGE HAY CROPS.

CLARK'S Reversible
BUSH and BOG FLOWERS

Cuts a track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow covers 18,000 tons of earth cuts 30 acres per day.

His Rev. Disk Flow cuts a furrow 6 to 10 in. deep, 14 in. wide. All of these machines will kill witch-grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle or any foul plant.

Send for circulars.

Cutaway Harrow Co.
MIGANUM, CONN., U.S.A.

Stearns'
SILO
ENGINES, CUTTERS
AND CARRIERS.

THE A.T. STEARNS
LUMBER CO.,
156 Taylor St., Neponset
Boston, Mass.

Cary M. Jones,
Live Stock Auctioneer, Danversport, Ia.

Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree, and have an extended acquaintance among stock breeders. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming date. Office, 231 Bridge avenue.

SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few

HIGH-CLASS BULLS
for sale at prices you can stand.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes
of greatest individual merit and breeding for sale as usual.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

Representative in America of ALFRED MANSFIELD & CO., College Hill, Sarum, England.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada

HUNTLYWOOD FARM,
Beaconsfield, near Montreal.

HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Prop.

SHORTHORN and DEXTER HERD CATTLE.
Selected down to calf in the spring.

W. H. GIBSON, Manager, Point Claire, Quebec, Can.

Short-Horns
FOR SALE.

YOUNG BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.
Cows bred to calve in the spring.

ALBERT M. RAWLINS, Springfield, Ohio.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending July 6, 1904.

	Shotes	Fat	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Veals
Cattle	334	45	23,774	200	3,874	1,000
Sheep	334	45	23,774	200	3,874	1,000
Hogs	334	45	23,774	200	3,874	1,000
Veals	334	45	23,774	200	3,874	1,000

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Beef—Extra, \$5.00; first quality, \$5.50; second quality, \$4.75; third quality, \$4.25; fourth quality, \$3.75; fifth quality, \$3.25; sixth quality, \$2.75; seventh quality, \$2.25; eighth quality, \$1.75; ninth quality, \$1.25; tenth quality, \$0.75; eleventh quality, \$0.25; twelfth quality, \$0.10; thirteenth quality, \$0.05; fourteenth quality, \$0.02; fifteenth quality, \$0.01.						
Butter—Creamery, \$1.00; salted, \$0.95; unsalted, \$0.90; sterilized, \$0.85; evaporated, \$0.80; condensed, \$0.75; sweetened, \$0.70; flavored, \$0.65; plain, \$0.60; salted, \$0.55; unsalted, \$0.50; sterilized, \$0.45; evaporated, \$0.40; condensed, \$0.35; sweetened, \$0.30; flavored, \$0.25; plain, \$0.20; salted, \$0.15; unsalted, \$0.10; sterilized, \$0.05; evaporated, \$0.02; condensed, \$0.01.						
Cheese—Cheddar, \$1.00; Swiss, \$0.95; American, \$0.90; English, \$0.85; French, \$0.80; Italian, \$0.75; Spanish, \$0.70; Portuguese, \$0.65; Greek, \$0.60; Russian, \$0.55; Polish, \$0.50; Bohemian, \$0.45; Hungarian, \$0.40; Austrian, \$0.35; Prussian, \$0.30; Silesian, \$0.25; Galician, \$0.20; Polish, \$0.15; Russian, \$0.10; Bohemian, \$0.05; Hungarian, \$0.02; Austrian, \$0.01.						
Eggs—Fresh, \$1.00; dried, \$0.95; salted, \$0.90; unsalted, \$0.85; sterilized, \$0.80; evaporated, \$0.75; condensed, \$0.70; sweetened, \$0.65; flavored, \$0.60; plain, \$0.55; salted, \$0.50; unsalted, \$0.45; sterilized, \$0.40; evaporated, \$0.35; condensed, \$0.30; sweetened, \$0.25; flavored, \$0.20; plain, \$0.15; salted, \$0.10; unsalted, \$0.05; sterilized, \$0.02; evaporated, \$0.01.						
Flour—Wheat, \$1.00; rye, \$0.95; barley, \$0.90; oats, \$0.85; corn, \$0.80; sorghum, \$0.75; millet, \$0.70; buckwheat, \$0.65; rice, \$0.60; wheat, \$0.55; rye, \$0.50; barley, \$0.45; oats, \$0.40; corn, \$0.35; sorghum, \$0.30; millet, \$0.25; buckwheat, \$0.20; rice, \$0.15; wheat, \$0.10; rye, \$0.05; barley, \$0.02; oats, \$0.01.						

Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

Cattle—Maine, \$1.00; New York, \$0.95; Pennsylvania, \$0.90; Maryland, \$0.85; Delaware, \$0.80; Virginia, \$0.75; North Carolina, \$0.70; South Carolina, \$0.65; Georgia, \$0.60; Florida, \$0.55; Alabama, \$0.50; Louisiana, \$0.45; Mississippi, \$0.40; Arkansas, \$0.35; Missouri, \$0.30; Illinois, \$0.25; Indiana, \$0.20; Ohio, \$0.15; Michigan, \$0.10; Wisconsin, \$0.05; Minnesota, \$0.02; Iowa, \$0.01.						
Sheep—Maine, \$1.00; New York, \$0.95; Pennsylvania, \$0.90; Maryland, \$0.85; Delaware, \$0.80; Virginia, \$0.75; North Carolina, \$0.70; South Carolina, \$0.65; Georgia, \$0.60; Florida, \$0.55; Alabama, \$0.50; Louisiana, \$0.45; Mississippi, \$0.40; Arkansas, \$0.35; Missouri, \$0.30; Illinois, \$0.25; Indiana, \$0.20; Ohio, \$0.15; Michigan, \$0.10; Wisconsin, \$0.05; Minnesota, \$0.02; Iowa, \$0.01.						
Hogs—Maine, \$1.00; New York, \$0.95; Pennsylvania, \$0.90; Maryland, \$0.85; Delaware, \$0.80; Virginia, \$0.75; North Carolina, \$0.70; South Carolina, \$0.65; Georgia, \$0.60; Florida, \$0.55; Alabama, \$0.50; Louisiana, \$0.45; Mississippi, \$0.40; Arkansas, \$0.35; Missouri, \$0.30; Illinois, \$0.25; Indiana, \$0.20; Ohio, \$0.15; Michigan, \$0.10; Wisconsin, \$0.05; Minnesota, \$0.02; Iowa, \$0.01.						
Veals—Maine, \$1.00; New York, \$0.95; Pennsylvania, \$0.90; Maryland, \$0.85; Delaware, \$0.80; Virginia, \$0.75; North Carolina, \$0.70; South Carolina, \$0.65; Georgia, \$0.60; Florida, \$0.55; Alabama, \$0.50; Louisiana, \$0.45; Mississippi, \$0.40; Arkansas, \$0.35; Missouri, \$0.30; Illinois, \$0.25; Indiana, \$0.20; Ohio, \$0.15; Michigan, \$0.10; Wisconsin, \$0.05; Minnesota, \$0.02; Iowa, \$0.01.						

Export Traffic.

Wheat—\$1.00; rye, \$0.95; barley, \$0.90; oats, \$0.85; corn, \$0.80; sorghum, \$0.75; millet, \$0.70; buckwheat, \$0.65; rice, \$0.60; wheat, \$0.55; rye, \$0.50; barley, \$0.45; oats, \$0.40; corn, \$0.35; sorghum, \$0.30; millet, \$0.25; buckwheat, \$0.20; rice, \$0.15; wheat, \$0.10; rye, \$0.05; barley, \$0.02; oats, \$0.01.						
Barley—\$1.00; rye, \$0.95; wheat, \$0.90; oats, \$0.85; corn, \$0.80; sorghum, \$0.75; millet, \$0.70; buckwheat, \$0.65; rice, \$0.60; wheat, \$0.55; rye, \$0.50; wheat, \$0.45; oats, \$0.40; corn, \$0.35; sorghum, \$0.30; millet, \$0.25; buckwheat, \$0.20; rice, \$0.15; wheat, \$0.10; rye, \$0.05; barley, \$0.02; oats, \$0.01.						
Oats—\$1.00; rye, \$0.95; wheat, \$0.90; barley, \$0.85; corn, \$0.80; sorghum, \$0.75; millet, \$0.70; buckwheat, \$0.65; rice, \$0.60; wheat, \$0.55; rye, \$0.50; wheat, \$0.45; oats, \$0.40; corn, \$0.35; sorghum, \$0.30; millet, \$0.25; buckwheat, \$0.20; rice, \$0.15; wheat, \$0.10; rye, \$0.05; barley, \$0.02; oats, \$0.01.						
Corn—\$1.00; rye, \$0.95; wheat, \$0.90; barley, \$0.85; oats, \$0.80; sorghum, \$0.75; millet, \$0.70; buckwheat, \$0.65; rice, \$0.60; wheat, \$0.55; rye, \$0.50; wheat, \$0.45; oats, \$0.40; corn, \$0.35; sorghum, \$0.30; millet, \$0.25; buckwheat, \$0.20; rice, \$0.15; wheat, \$0.10; rye, \$0.05; barley, \$0.02; oats, \$0.01.						

Horse Business.

Horses—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Union Yards, Watertown.

Union Yards, Watertown—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Milch Cows and Springers.

Milch Cows and Springers—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Live Poultry.

Live Poultry—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Doves of Live Cattle.

Doves of Live Cattle—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

Patch and Roberts.

Patch and Roberts—\$1.00; mules, \$0.95; ponies, \$0.90; colts, \$0.85; fillies, \$0.80; stallions, \$0.75; geldings, \$0.70; broodmares, \$0.65; yearlings, \$0.60; foals, \$0.55; colts, \$0.50; fillies, \$0.45; stallions, \$0.40; geldings, \$0.35; broodmares, \$0.30; yearlings, \$0.25; foals, \$0.20; colts, \$0.15; fillies, \$0.10; stallions, \$0.05; geldings, \$0.02; broodmares, \$0.01.						
Mules—\$1.00; ponies, \$0.95; colts, \$0.90; fillies, \$0.85; stallions, \$0.80; geldings, \$0.75; broodmares, \$0.70; yearlings, \$0.65; foals, \$0.60; colts, \$0.55; fillies, \$0.50; stallions, \$0.45; geldings, \$0.40; broodmares, \$0.35; yearlings, \$0.30; foals, \$0.25; colts, \$0.20; fillies, \$0.15; stallions, \$0.10; geldings, \$0.05; broodmares, \$0.02; yearlings, \$0.01.						
Ponies—\$1.00; colts, \$0.95; fillies, \$0.90; stallions, \$0.85; geldings, \$0.80; broodmares, \$0.75; yearlings, \$0.70; foals, \$0.65; colts, \$0.60; fillies, \$0.55; stallions, \$0.50; geldings, \$0.45; broodmares, \$0.40; yearlings, \$0.35; foals, \$0.30; colts, \$0.25; fillies, \$0.20; stallions, \$0.15; geldings, \$0.10; broodmares, \$0.05; yearlings, \$0.02; foals, \$0.01.						
Colts—\$1.00; fillies, \$0.95; stallions, \$0.90; geldings, \$0.85; broodmares, \$0.80; yearlings, \$0.75; foals, \$0.70; colts, \$0.65; fillies, \$0.60; stallions, \$0.55; geldings, \$0.50; broodmares, \$0.45; yearlings, \$0.40; foals, \$0.35; colts, \$0.30; fillies, \$0.25; stallions, \$0.20; geldings, \$0.15; broodmares, \$0.10; yearlings, \$0.05; foals, \$0.02; colts, \$0.01.						

and he had in carloads. H. M. Lowe sold 3 bologna cows at 10c, very fine. F. H. Webster sold 1 ox, of 1000 lbs, at 10c; bologna cattle, 10c.

Milch Cows and Springers.

The requirements are not heavy, still the better class stock is in fair demand, considering the supply was light. The quotations of last week were generally sustained. But it was no use marketing a large number of cows, as the demand does not require them. F. H. Webster sold milch cows from \$35.00 to \$40.00. The Libby Company had 35 cows on commission, selling at \$32.00. J. M. Philbrook sold 4 good cows, the lot for \$195; 2 extra cows, \$40 each. H. M. Lowe sold 1 nice Jersey at \$50.

Veal Calves.

Market unchanged; various sales at \$5.00 to \$6.00, with fairly good demand. E. M. Lowe sold 50 calves, 120 lbs, at 10c. J. M. Philbrook sold 10 calves, 120 lbs, at 10c. F. H. Webster sold 10 calves, 120 lbs, at 10c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market was well supplied with choice new milch cows, and such were in fair demand. It would seem as if there were never better cows than these, and prices are not extravagantly high. Good cows were sold at \$50.00 a head, and of course, a run of the more common kind; a fair week's disposal. Beef cattle are in moderate sale. The market is devoid of activity, with bulk of sales, \$2.00 for cows, heifers and bulls.

The Libby Company sold on commission 30 head of milch cows, from \$27.50 to \$30.00. J. S. Henry sold 10 choice cows, \$50.00; 10 cows, from \$38.00 to \$40.00. G. N. Smith sold 20 head, \$38.00. R. Conors had a fine lot of cows, \$45.00. O. H. Forbush sold 1 bull, 1100 lbs, at 40c; 3 cows, of 900 to 1100 lbs, at 30c; 2 cows and 1 bull, 800 to 900 lbs, at 30c. To 20c. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 54 hogs, 120 lbs, at \$5.00; 130 calves, 120 lbs, at 40c; 4 sheep, 30 lbs, at 40c; 6 lambs, 40 lbs, at 40c.

Store Pigs.

Light sales at \$2.00 a head.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Northern and Eastern—		
Broilers, 3 to 3½ lbs. to pair, ♀ 1b.		23.00 25
Breast ducks, 1 to 2 lbs.		14.00 15
Fowls		12.00 14
Legons, tame, choice, ♀ doz.		1.85 2.00 00
Old and good, ♀ doz.		1.50 1.60 00
Squabs, 1 to 2 lbs.		1.20 2.00 40
Western local—		
Turkeys, choice		14.00 15
Turkeys, fair		12.00 13
Fowls, fair to choice		10.00 12
Old and good, common		8.00 10
Broilers, small, ♀ 1b		16.00 18
Old and good, common		1.75 2.00 00
Pigeons, choice, ♀ doz.		1.00 1.20 00
Western Frozen—		
Turkeys, No. 1		18.00 19
Chickens, good		14.00 16
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs.		19.00 20
Broilers, over 2 lbs.		17.00 18
Fowls, choice		12.00 13
Live Poultry.		
Fowls, 1b.		11.00 12
Roosters, ♀ 1b.		8.00 9
Springs chickens, 2 lbs and over, ♀ 1b.		19.00 20
Butter.		

Influenza Contagious.

and it happens, of course, when the gray
own comes stealing through your window
your last hour or two of sleep, the very
me when the brain should be getting its
it rest and rebuilding. You may receive
effect in a headache the next day, or
n may get it in impaired digestion. For
restation depends upon sleep. If the cells
are concerned in the stomach opera-

he physician recalled some remarkable cases of what are known as "psychological changes," which have recently come to his notice, including the experience of a man a few days ago who entered the Record office, 140 Chancery Lane, and announced to an astonished official that "he did not know who he was, as he had lost his memory."

Hints to Housekeepers.

at on in a double row high in the back and
in diamond shape in front. The waist
insertion was similar. Narrow lace insertion
with beading or finest seaming is pretty,
edging joined on the straight side with
is prettier still. All kinds of needlework
are combined with lace insertion and
isives to form yokes and trimmings. It
is if human ingenuity had exhausted it
in this direction this season.

elbow sleeve does not lose favor. An em-
med Swiss gown has short sleeves, plaited
ing long from the shoulder. Under it

of those mystic powers. assertions cannot but group themselves, also, with that passage regarding the "cloud of witnesses that doth pass us round about." All these, and countless other passages, all combine supporting one great affirmative; are, now and here, in the spiritual living the life of the spirit; acted spiritual forces; under the sight direct of higher spiritual power if one's every effort and sanctification

BEEF on a
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Pure South American Hair Mattress is
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the cheapest. Made in two parts—
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to breed, June pigs of good blood and
Also some very fine August pigs, either
for raising with good care, good bone, lengthy
Quality.

Wm. A. Connally, Reelsting, Ill.

put on in a double row high in the back and secured in diamond shape in front. The waist decoration was similar. Narrow lace insertion added with beading or finest seaming is pretty, the lace edging joined on the straight side with lacing is prettier still. All kinds of needlework motives are combined with lace insertion and the stitches to form very attractive trimmings. It is only if the opportunity had been exhausted in this direction this season.

The elbow sleeves does not lose favor. An emerald Swiss gown has short sleeves, plaited hanging loose from the shoulder. Under it

Hints to Housekeepers.

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ng children, as soon as the first teeth
st, should be given little toothbrushes with
soft bristles, and little to be taught to use
them. But as to infants, the toilet of the
must be performed for them, and should
be neglected. For this purpose a little wa-
rmed absorbent cotton should be used,
then thrown away or rather burned. When
baby has its bath, the mouth should as a
part of its routine be washed very gently with a

of these powers; but let him that does
be afraid. Evidently the apostle means
over the idea of the intense potency,
irresistible energy, the controlling di-
rection of those mystic powers.

These assertions cannot but group them-
selves in thought, also, with that passage
regarding the "cloud of witnesses" that doth
compass us round about." All these,
without omission other passages, all com-
bined supporting one great affirmative
we are, now and here, in the spirit;
d; living the life of the spirit; acted
by spiritual forces; under the light
the direction of higher spiritual pow-
ers that if one's every action and aspira-

SLEEP on a **WARREN MATTRESS**

Warren's Pure South American Hair Mattress is the cleanest, softest and most resilient mattress made. Long of service, quality and comfort. It is the Cheapest. Made in two parts, best ticking, \$30.00. Delivered anywhere in New England, express prepaid.

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Bucars.**

We are offering well-bred early spring boars, choice
gilts ready to breed, June pigs, and August pigs,
breeding. Also some very fine August pigs, either
sex. Everything with good color, good bone, length
and strictly Queen Quality.

— HARRY Valentine, Ill.

Poetry.

JACOB TO JOHN.

We've traveled on life's road, John,
For four score years and more,
And most of those years we started with
Have crossed the silent shore,
All the boys we skated with,
And all the girls who sported,
That romped and shied many a day,
Are gone but you and I.

Do you remember, Will, John,
Do you remember, friend?
The wine-cup drove him to despair,
And to untimely end,
And Loney Lunkins, Freddy Gore,
And Ned, and stalwart Cy,
Who were our mates at school, John?
They are all gone but you and I.

Do you mind the girls as well, John?
The lovely Lucy Long,
Whose voice attuned to melody,
She sang the sweetest song,
And Jennie Gray and Annie Lee,
With rosy cheeks, bright eyes?
But all these maidens, once so gay,
Are gone but you and I.

We've seen the smoke of battle, John,
We've heard the cannon's roar,
We've seen the lofty mountain peaks,
We've trod the distant shore,
But youthful friends we sported with
And parted with her lay out for her,
Who cheered our early youthful days,
Are gone but you and I.

We're waiting for the summons, John,
To cross the silent shore,
O'er which a mighty multitude
Have bravely crossed before.
We love kind Nature's handiworks,
Sun, moon, and stars, and sky,
But all the friends we started with
Are gone but you and I.

Providence, R. I. T. NEWELL, M. D.

THE PEACE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

I wish I could get the peace of the mountains
into me.

The mountains of God are ever still, full of rest;
"Be quiet," they say, and lift their thoughts up
to heaven;

The lark with his wings as he rises brushes their
crest;

They gather the rose of dawn, the glory of even;
They wait for their stars lean down, on breast to
their breast.

I wish I could get the peace of the mountains into
me.

And not to have all the world a trouble to me.

I am full of frets and fatigues, and anger and fear;
I wish the mountains would tell me their secret
of peace.

They have seen men born and die, all the work
of their hands

Pass like the leaves of autumn; increase and de-
crease

Of natural things, and the years, like a glassful
of sand,

Run out and be done, and the nations wither and
cease.

They have looked to God through all the days
and the years;

I wish I could like the mountains, not vexed,
full of fears.

The wind roars over them, singing up from the
sea;

There is nothing that lasts, they say, but God
and the soul.

They have crows of the mists and rain for their
habits gray;

The world's a dream, wherever the death bells
toll.

There is nothing that lives, they say, but God
and the soul.

Nothing at all that matters but God and the soul;
I wish I could get the peace of the mountains
into me.

And not to have all the world a trouble to me.

—Fall Mail Gazette.

THE COMMODATION TRAIN.

I s'pose the through, trunk-line express that's so
splendid fast

Is like a streak o' lightning! as it goes a-thum-
derin' past—

Is like the thing globe-trotters like; but none of it
in mine!

Give me the 'commodation on the Jonesville
Junction line!

We've only got one train a day: she's passenger
and freight;

She don't go slammin' through the town at some
wild, breakneck rate.

Well, I guess not! for when we hear her lazy old
"choo-choo!"

We gather at the depot for a visit with her crew.

There ain't a man or boy in town but knows
the conductor's tricks.

And Engineer Kinathan Clark and Fireman
Jerry Wiggins

And brakeman Goff, with finger off and half a
dozen cars.

He's got one time or other a couplin' up
the cars.

The feller, travlin' up and down the road year
after year,

And haulin' lots of drummers, too, are purty
sure to hear

The finest yarns a-goin'; they can tell 'em, too—
and so

To hear 'em talk is 'bout as good as beln' at a
show.

My nephew, born near Boston, says that in a
parlor-car

They never shoo the stations out to tell you
where you are.

You ask the dinky porter what the town you're
in is called.

Says he: "It's New Orleans, I guess, or maybe
Cal'mazzo."

Or Cairo or Skowhegan; fact is, boss, I don't jes'
know.

For all towns look alike to me the way these fly-
ers go.

So parlor-cars and flyers I respectfully decline
for something more in keepin' with the Jonesville
Junction line!

The folks that ride in parlor-cars, so I've heard
people say,

Are so polite they wouldn't dare to pass the time
o' day

Without an introduction. They jes' set and set
and set.

And the porter all the while for everything
they get.

But on our 'commodation train that stops at
every town,

Wise, everybody's in and out and skurrying
about.

Wit, 's heady-doo!' and 'Fare-yew-wells!' and
all their smiles and tears.

A feller gets his money's worth in what he sees
and hears.

One-time a tramp got on our train at Billville,
right mids down.

Conductor Briggs was readin', so he didn't get
down.

To the man was stealin' till the train was
startin' here.

And so the deadhead thought he'd save that
bit of trampin' clear.

But feller, he jes' locked both the doors, and
closed the feller—see?

And looked that train up their eight miles to
Billville—yes, sirree!

And chuckled him off, and says to him: "The
winkin' mighty fine."

So, feller, you try to monkey with the Jonesville
Junction line!"

—Nixon Waterman, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE STAGES OF THE DANDELION.

The violet is fragrant,
And beautiful the rose;

But close to human nature
The dandelion grows.

In youth its clustered ringlets
With golden brilliance burn,

And then, despite all hair dye,
To scanty silver turn.

The three-score ten of flowers
Comes with relentless fate,

Then sadly it exhibits
A bald and shining pate.

—McLanburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

Miscellaneous.

Breaking It Gently.

The messenger boy waited while Jack Powers
wrote his answer to her note. She might have
telephoned, but it was her way to send mes-
sengers with her missives.

"Very well, Kathleen," wrote Jack. "I'll be
there. You say for the last time, I wonder
why?"

He sent a boy with this note and an order on a
florist for a box of violets, as the message's
accompaniment, and then he turned to his work
again.

But his eyes failed to do more than stare at the
figures before him. His brain could not grasp
their meaning. Kathleen's face persisted in
dancing about the inkwell, in a twopenny that
played havoc with business.

"I'm a beastly cad," gurgled Jack. "And that's
what. But it must be done. For the last time,
she said. Perhaps she's heard. It would
help things a lot if she had."

He looked meditatively at a photograph which
he fished from a dark pigeonhole in his desk.
"She's a mighty nice little thing," he said to
himself, "but—"

And then he took another photograph from an
inner pocket of his coat, and kissed it tenderly.
"Violets!"

Kathleen buried her face in the purple
fragrance and sniffed with satisfaction.
"Jack always sends violets," she said to
one in particular, though her maid sat near by
sewing some lace on the dinner cloth her mistress
had bade her lay out for her wear.

Kathleen looked down upon a tall vase of
long-stemmed American Beauties that stood on
the table.

"That's the difference in men. Lawrence
sends big Beauties, because they cost money,
and Jack sends violets because they're his fa-
vorite flower. Poor Jack! How can I break his
heart—for I suppose it will. You say for the last
time, I wonder why? Heigho! We must take
our medicine, Marie. Because I prefer millions
to love in a cottage—that's why. Hurry with the
waist, Marie, I must not be late at my last din-
ner with Jack."

"No, I don't think we needed a chaperon to-
night, Jack."

"Why not tonight?"

"Because, well—"

"Life is too short to quarrel,

Life is too short to sigh—"

"I'll tell you by and by, Jack—after the fish,
perhaps."

"I, too, have something to tell you, Kathleen."

For the space of ten minutes, while the garcon
placed the soup before them, Jack felt uncom-
fortable. Everybody hates to attack a disagree-
able duty. When the duty involves a pretty
woman, it is doubly distasteful. However, he
must surmount his distaste at the photograph in
his breast pocket and it never did him his task.
Nevertheless, there was no hurry about it.

"Isn't it absurd, Jack, to say that love makes
the world go round?" asked Kathleen.

In her diplomatic feminine way, she had
dressed to lead up to the subject she had come to
discuss with Jack.

"Of course it is," he answered, "when cham-
pagne—if one has enough of it—will do the same
thing."

"Salmon—oh, Jack, do you remember how we
troiled for salmon at Del Monte last summer?"

Did he remember? He had to pat the photo-
graph in his pocket to forget.

"I read the other day," Kathleen was saying,
"that a girl who couldn't make up her mind be-
tween two lovers hasn't a mind worth making
up."

She looked at him from the corners of her eyes.
Jack's face lighted up. She knew, then, and
that was the meaning of her desire for a farewell
dinner. How easy it would be now to explain.

But Kathleen was not waiting for an answer.

"They say there's no skill in winning a game
where one holds all the trumps. But in the game
of hearts, Jack, suppose one held just two. Don't
you think it would be hard to know which to dis-
card?"

Bravo! thought Jack. What a clever little
diplomat Kathleen is!

But she veered to the other side.

"Isn't it nice, Jack, just to sit two sitting here
like this?" oh so tenderly. "Isn't it like old
times?"

He really couldn't help it—little kisses was
nothing.

"There was a pause of some minutes, and then
Kathleen sprang to her feet."

"Don't, Jack, or I won't be able to brace my-
self to the ordeal. Don't look like that."

He put his hand in his coat pocket. Yes, the
photograph was there. Had he been untrue to
her?

"I'm engaged—engaged, Jack," said Kathleen,
coquettishly. "I'm going to marry Lawrence
Smith, the millionaire. Oh, Jack, I never really
thought you cared—why didn't you ask me years
ago—when I was a bud. It's too late now—too
late. It's going to be a grand church wedding.
He wanted it to be a quiet affair, but I—"

"Thought it would be the last quiet day he'd
have, no doubt."

"Why, Jack, I never knew you to make such a
wretched joke before. High noon—at St. Luke's—
June 8. You'll be there?"

"I'm afraid not, Kathleen—I—"

"Oh, we can still be friends. This is the
twentieth century, you know, and jealousy is
out of date."

"I know, but—"

"Oh, say we can be friends still, Jack. I
never could bear these stuffy little apartments,
the modern love in a cottage. It's much better
the way, dear."

"I know, Kathleen. But—"

"Oh, don't think I meant anything horrid. I'm
not that kind of a woman, Jack. But Lawrence
likes you—I think he wants you to be his man.
Will you?"

"I'm awfully sorry, but I couldn't really."

"The tension, drawn so tight a moment since,
was ready to snap. Had it done so, the man
would have laughed, the relief was so great. But
his duty was still undone, and doubly repugnant
after her confession."

"Oh, you must," pleaded Kathleen, "else you
must know what people will say."

She looked at her watch.

"I must go now," she said, "for we are going
to a ball tonight. Promise me, Jack, that if
Lawrence asks you you will be his best man at
our wedding. Do it for me, dear, won't you?"

She gave him a goodby kiss, to make her plea
more profound.

"Oh, the mischief, I can't Kathleen," he said,
squeezing her little hands warmly. "I would if
I could, you know, but it's impossible."

"Why, dear?"

The words were warm, but the tone was cold.

"Well, I'll tell you—I've tried to tell you all
the evening, but you didn't give me a chance.
I'm going to be married myself that same day."

—Sarah Williamson, in San Francisco Town
Talk.

Pouth's Department.

MOTHER'S ROOM.

I.

He's that boy that lives with his aunt, you know,
I'm awfully sorry your little miniature in
pouches has got no mother's room."

I tell you what, it is fine enough
To talk of "boudoirs" and such fancy stuff,
But the room of rooms that seems best to me
Is mother's room, where a fellow can rest.

And talk of things his heart loves best.

II.

What if I do get dirt about
And sometimes startle my aunt with a shout?

Is mother's room, and if she don't mind,
To the hints of others I'm always blind.

Maybe I lose my things—what then?
In mother's room I find them again.

And I've never denied that I like the floor
With marbles and top and many things more;

But I tell you, for boys with a tired head
It is jolly to rest it on mother's bed.

III.

Now, poor Jack Roe, when he visits me,
I take him to mother's room, you see,

Because it's the nicest place to go
When a fellow's spirits are getting low,
And mother, she's always kind and sweet,
And there's always a smile poor Jack to greet,
And somehow the sunbeams seem to glow
More brightly in mother's room, I know,
Than anywhere else, and you'll never find gloom
Or any old shadow in mother's room.

Females First; Males Second.

One spring I observed with much interest a
phebe bird building her nest not far from my
cabin in the woods. The male looked on ap-
provingly, but did not help. He perched most of
the time on a mullein stalk near the little spring run
where phebe came to mud.

In the early morning hours she made her trips
at intervals of a minute or two. The male lifted
his tail and called encouragingly, and when she
started up the hill with her load he would ac-
company her part way, as it were to help her
over the steepest part, then return to his perch
and wait for her to return. For an hour or
more I witnessed this little play on bird life,
in which the female's part was so primary and
the male's so secondary.

There is something in such things that seems
to lend support to Prof. Lester F. Ward's con-
clusion, as set forth in his "Pure Sociology," that
in the natural evolution of the two sexes the
female was first and the male second; that he
was, in fact, made from her rib, so to speak, and
not she from him.—John Burroughs, in Harper's
Magazine.

Savages Used Elevators.

The first knife was, of course, a flint flake, and
the earliest spoon a shell, to which primitive
man learned in the course of ages to fasten a
handle of wood.

Such articles as these, together with hammers,
axes and needles, are easily recognized as hav-
ing come from the hands of savages. It is, how-
ever, more startling to find that the modern
paralytic modern invention as the lift has been
used for ages by tribes whom we designate as
savages. The application of the principle of the
modern vertical lift may be seen today among the
be-hunters of the Island of Timor.

To go to a honeycomb seventy feet overhead
with nothing but the arm and the ground but a
smooth and branchless trunk seems at first sight
impossible without ladders or ropes. It is a
simple matter to the Polynesian. He cuts a few
yards from the tough stem of a creeper and
forms of it a bundle of seven or eight loops, each
about the trunk and his body. Jerking the
loop a little above his head, he leans back and
begins walking up, his bare feet pressed against
the trunk. Repeating the operation, he gradu-
ally gains the top. The whole ascent is made
without exhausting use of muscle by utilizing the
principle of friction.

Cotton weaving has done more for Great Brit-
ain within the last century than any one other
industry. The Indians of Central and South
America have for centuries past used a loom so
elaborate that ours is comparatively speaking,
but a slight improvement upon it.

We should never have had the Panama hat but
for the quick-fingered Indians of the Isthmus of
Panama. Even today their secret process for
seasoning the grass blades used in weaving these
hats remains unexplained. Basket-makers of
the same region make baskets which will hold
water without leaking—an invention which is
quite beyond us.

Feeling was invented by Polynesian savages,
and brought by the Hawaiian natives to a
perfection which has excelled. They made
their baskets by dipping the ends of their
canes into a liquid, and then dipping them into
a vat of red sandstone of Colorado, but the
wooden pipe, the prototype of the
every-day briar.—London Answers.

A Queer Question.

Prof. Leopold Barisen is in charge of the great
X-ray machine in the Educational building at the
St. Louis Fair, and, naturally, in this position, he
is called upon to answer innumerable strange
questions.

Professor Barisen recounted the other after-
noon the odd queries about X-rays that some
boys had put to him in the morning.

"I was rather in the position," he said, "of a
Hazard instructor, who was lecturing on oxy-
gen."

"Oxygen," the instructor said, "is essential to
all animal existence; there could be no life with-
out it; and yet, strange to say, it was discovered
only a century ago."

"What did they do then," a student asked,
"before it was discovered, sir?"

Superfluous History.

The family considered it a fine thing when
young John Robinson was sent to Korea to rep-
resent the principal daily paper in his State. His
relatives gave him much advice, many parting
injunctions and numerous keepakes.

Just before John started for the train his
stately old grandfather said, in his deep, son-
orous way, which always made everything doubly
impressive:

"My boy, remember that you are going to
make history. That the words you send to your
paper will go down to future generations as a
part of the history of this war between Russia and
Japan, and of your words well."

All the members of the family were tearful at
the moment of John's departure, but small
Katherine, aged ten, wept so uproariously that
the others forgot their own grief in attempting to
assuage her confusion.

"Don't cry, dear," comforted her older sister.
"John is such a cautious chap that he'll be sure
to take good care of himself. It probably won't
be long, either, before he's home again, simply
covered with glory."

"Then John," John's worried aunt, sobbed
Katherine. "That horrid old history that
he's gone to make! The new history now that
I can't ever learn!"—N. Y. Tribune.

Juvenile Lore.

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how
the trees treasured their foliage in the spring-
time.

"Oh, yes," said the little miss, "I understand;
they keep their summer clothes in their trunks."

Historical.

A circular miniature, about the size of a sil-
ver dollar, was purchased at public auction not
long ago in London by Duveen Bros., at the aston-
ishing figure of \$13,750. This miniature is a por-
trait of Frances Howard, Duchess of Norfolk,
painted by the great Hans Holbein. It was
many years since a Hans Holbein had been sold
at public auction, and this miniature in a
pouches was particularly interesting from the
fact that only seven other miniatures by Hol-
bein, of which King Edward VII. owns three,
are known to exist.

It is difficult to realize that Miss Clara
Lowe, the philanthropist, whose long life, almost
entirely devoted to nursing the sick poor, and to
mission work, has recently been brought to a
close in England, knew the first Napoleon. She
was born about eighty-eight years ago, on the
island of St. Helena, where her father, Gen. Sir
Hudson Lowe, was acting at the time as governor
and jailer of the prison Emperor of the French.

Sir Hudson Lowe seems to have lacked tact, and
to have made no allowance for the bitterness in
Napoleon's breast arising from the reverse of his
fortunes, from the ingratitude that he had ex-
perienced, and, above all, from the distressing
malaria that was slowly consuming his vital
forces. The latter matters reached such a pass
between the general and the emperor that this
day wherever Napoleon is admired the name of

Sir Hudson Lowe is execrated all over the world.
Miss Lowe was four years old when the emperor
died, and well remembered seeing him, and was,
likewise, wont to recall attending a children's
ball at the pavilion at Brighton given in honor of
George IV., when that monarch made his resi-
dence there.

For many years Washington Townsend had
been a junior at the Ohio State University. Mr.
Townsend was born on the estate of Andrew
Jackson, and was one of Jackson's 1500 slaves.

Jackson's cotton fields covered an immense
area, and, according to Mr. Townsend, his flocks
of sheep numbered well up into the hundreds.
Jackson was a good master and his slaves who
lived after him cherished his memory. After
Jackson's death the stepson became the master
of the estate, and he, like Andrew Jackson, was
well liked by the slaves. Finally, however, Mr.
Townsend became a member of the feeling that
he should be free, and with the aid of an aboli-
tionist, he escaped by way of the underground
railroad to Black Flat, Ill., and from there to
Cincinnati, and afterward to Columbus, where he
has resided for some forty-six years past.

Baroness Di Gallotti, the wife of a Napo-
leon, died of cholera in Milan, Italy, and second
cousin of the late Queen Victoria of Eng-

